

Established in 1869.

"Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE people of Ohio have spoken, "don't it."

THE Supreme Court has decided that Allegheny county must pay the riot losses.

THE Republicans have carried a majority of the town elections for town officers in Connecticut.

GENERAL GRANT has come home to get acquainted with the telephone and be made President—don't it.

How anxious all the Democratic papers are to make us believe that the Southern people are all angels.

MAINE, California, Iowa, Colorado and Ohio in the Republican column. Now for Pennsylvania and New York.

WE have heard a great many Democrats say that if Grant is nominated by the Republicans in 1880 they will vote for him.

SINCE August 1st nearly \$39,000,000 of foreign gold has arrived in this country, and about \$15,000,000 more is afloat on its way to New York.

A DEMOCRAT in Unionville, this county, said, after hearing the returns from Ohio, "Well, I do not believe the Republicans can be beat." He is a level-headed Demmy.

THE Republican majority is 1,000 more this year in Colorado than it was last, when it was 3,000. And so the boom goes booming. Surely it must be the boom of honest conviction.

THE English Government is now sending cavalry regiments over to Ireland to assist on the rent question. The soldiers will try to do what business men and philosophers cannot do for Paddy and his land lord.

THE barbarous South needs to be educated badly. We are, therefore, sorry to learn that the income from the Peabody fund, for the encouragement of education in the South, has fallen off from \$120,000 to about \$85,000.

SOME of the workmen at a paper mill, in the town of Lee, Mass., a few days ago, found in a lot of rags that had just been received from London a copy of Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," printed in 1857, therefore 222 years old.

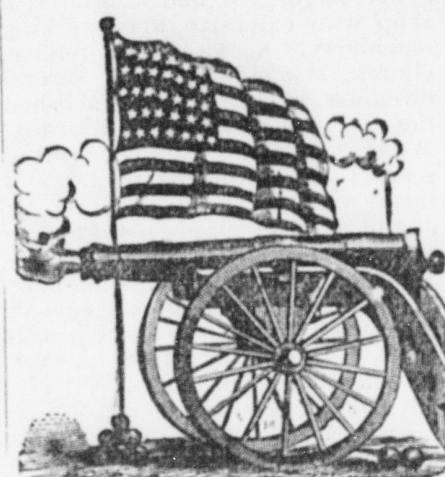
THE people of Peru, who are now at war with Chili, are launching out on a sea of debt. They have filled their exhausted treasury with \$5,000,000 in paper currency, notwithstanding the country is already flooded with a debased currency.

IS the Eastern States there are about three unmarried women to one man. A few of these can now find homes if they will emigrate to Leadville, Colorado, where they are wanted, not as servants, but as wives. Some women that would never get married here would now be snapped up in Leadville quicker than lightning.

THE Watchman, of this place, calls the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, D. F. Fortney, a "poor political idiot," and also makes other equally appropriate and interesting remarks about their County Chairman, while we Republicans look on calmly and remark, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

THE Republican Governor of Maine lacks 1,119 of having a majority over all; but while this is so, the Democrats have not much to brag of. A few years ago there was a majority over the Democrats of from 10,000 to 12,000; now the majority over the Democrats is somewhere in the neighborhood of 90,000. Where are the Democrats of Maine?

Fall Elections!



Ohio and Iowa Follow
where Maine, Colorado
and California Led.

Where, oh, where are the
Greenbackers?

A REPUBLICAN IN PLACE
OF THURMAN!

NOW FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS!

THE SOLID NORTH SPEAKS:

THE victory in Ohio has been a surprise to the Republicans, and has overwhelmed the Democrats. It is a great stagger to the reputation, soft-money, Southern-erecting Democracy. It is now apparent to the fullest comprehension that the Democratic party, as now constituted, has won its last victory in the North. It may win elections in the South, where they can be carried by tissue ballots and shot-guns; but where the people are enlightened and in favor of honest elections, law and order, there is no chance for the Democracy. In Ohio, the Legislature elected will choose a successor to Senator Thurman, and it will probably be either Sherman or Garfield.

THERE were four candidates for Governor, viz: Charles Foster, Rep.; Thomas Ewing, Dem.; A. Sanders Platt, Greenback, and Gideon J. Stewart, Prohibitionist. The last two named did not receive votes enough to count in any other way except as scattering. Last year the Greenbackers cast 33,532 votes, and the Prohibitionists 5,000 votes. In 1876 Hayes carried the State by 7,516. In 1877 Bishop, Democrat, was chosen Governor over West, Republican, by a plurality of over 22,000. In 1878 Earnes, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by a plurality of 4,600 over his Democratic opponent, and the last Legislature was Democratic. Now the State is Republican by about 20,000 majority, and the Legislature has a Republican majority on joint ballot of 31. And this is the way Republicanism is booming this year.

IN Iowa there were also four candidates, viz: Republican, John H. Gear; Democrat, Henry H. Trimble; Greenback, Daniel Campbell; Prohibition, D. R. Dungan. John H. Gear has a majority of 35,000; and so it goes. The Northern States that have voted thus far this fall have all given increased Republican majorities.

IN summing up the result, the Commercial says that Ohio has declared in thunder tones that this is a Nation, and not a mere confederacy, held together at the will or caprice of the States.

SHE has declared that the policy of the Republican party, in resuming

specie payments and adhering to hard money, is the only safe and honest financial policy.

SHE has declared against inflation as fraught with danger to the business interests of the country, and as tending to financial ruin and national repudiation.

SHE has declared at once and forever against the "Ohio idea," one of the most absurd and at the same time dangerous financial heresies that ever emanated from the brain of demagogues.

SHE has placed the seal of condemnation on the course of the Democratic majority in Congress, in reasserting the insidious doctrine of State rights; in its attempt to force the Executive to sign laws which he did not approve, under threats of starving the Government; in its denial of the power of the Federal authority to protect every citizen in his right to vote for members of Congress, and in its bold attempts to seize upon the Presidency in 1880, by withdrawing every safeguard which Congress had thrown around the ballot-box, and opening the way to wholesale frauds in the North, such as were shamefully and openly practiced in the South in 1878.

SHE has rebuked the shot-gun policy, by which the South has been made solid for the Democratic party, by a most flagrant system of fraud, intimidation and violence.

SHE has declared that the purposes of the Southern brigadiers, in and out of Congress, to wipe out the last vestiges of the war measures, shall not be accomplished, and that the great issues settled by the war for the Union shall remain settled forever.

SHE has asserted in the most unequivocal terms that the power of the National Government shall remain supreme in all matters committed to its keeping by the Constitution and the laws.

SHE has denounced the reckless course of the Democratic majority in the State Legislature, in setting at defiance the will of the people by legislating out of office Republicans who were legally chosen to fill them; by displacing faithful and competent officials, and putting in their stead incompetent partisans of their own political faith, who, by their gross mismanagement, have brought disgrace and scandal upon the institutions with which they have been connected.

IN a word, she has declared that the Democratic party, in the State as in the Nation, has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and hereafter that party is no longer to be trusted. What more could have been expected—what more asked—of the Republicans of this State? Surely they have discharged their full duty, and are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the Republicans of the Nation.

THE Republicans will control both branches of the California Legislature. Of the 49 Senators, 23 are Republican, 9 Democrats and 7 Workingmen, leaving a Republican majority of 5. Of the 80 members of the House, 41 are now known to be Republican, 13 Democrats, all others 24, and two not yet heard from, leaving a certain majority of two in the lower House over all opposition. Of the 120 members of both houses, it will be seen that the Democrats have only 22.

THE Massachusetts Greenback State Committee have placed the name of A. C. Woodworth on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Wendell Phillips, who would not stand fire. Is it possible Wendell had any idea how completely the Greenbackers were going to get squelched in Ohio and Iowa? If he had, no one can blame him for wanting to withdraw from a contest where nothing was to be won—not even a reputation for good common sense.

IT has been suggested that the ballots of the North ought to have a restraining influence upon the bull-lets of the South.

Another Kind of Slavery.

THE beauty of Democratic State Government is exemplified in Georgia by the terrible chain gang system established there in 1869, and so vigorously attacked by Mr. Robert Alston a little more than a year ago. It has developed into a species of slavery, which has all the horrors of the old form and none of its ameliorating conditions. The lessees are the absolute masters of the convicts for the term of the lease, their only object being to get as much work out of them as it is possible to obtain. No considerations of future loss from the sickness or death of the slave restrains the master from forcing him to the utmost exertion. According to the reports made, men and women are chained together and compelled to labor from early dawn until ten o'clock at night, and no rest upon the Sabbath; some have been whipped to death, and others chased down, in attempting to escape, by a pack of bloodhounds kept for the purpose, while not a few have been shot down in cold blood.

ALTHOUGH these facts have been made known to the Legislature, their Democratic souls could not see their way clear to putting an end to these outrages. Leases that run five years have been made by which the convicts are scattered from one end of the State to the other, making the Inspector's monthly visits impossible. Concerning the workings of the last act the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:—

White convicts are allowed to escape, or to buy their freedom by bribing the lessees. One notorious white murderer got away after his brother offered \$2,000 to the lessee in whose gang he was placed. The chain gang became droves of slaves. The number of colored convicts rapidly rose to 1,000, notwithstanding the fact that owing to inhuman treatment, bad food and overwork, the mortality in many of the camps had risen to ten per cent. per annum. In one camp, in four months of 1879, the mortality was 49 per cent. of the whole number employed. In another 21 men died in 22 months. The whipping-post, the shot-gun and the bloodhound are the aids to discipline.

A remarkable fact about the jurisprudence of Georgia is that the most venial offense is sufficient to send a colored man or woman to the chain gang. In a recent speech in the State Senate in opposition to the chain-gang system, Senator Boyd declared that of the one thousand negroes there under the lash of the lessees' two-thirds had been sentenced for stealing bread to keep their families from starving! In one case a negro was sent up for five years for selling a single mackerel from a grocery. Within a year a new crime has been invented for the purpose of still more rapidly recruiting the forces which are making fortunes for the lessees. It is entitled, "breach of contract." For instance, a colored man makes a contract with the owner of a plantation to work for him during the cotton harvest. For any cause should he violate his contract and refuse to work, he is brought into court and sentenced to twelve months in the chain gang!

IS it any wonder that the negroes desire to emigrate in order to escape from localities where it is possible for such cruelties to be perpetrated on their brethren? This is what Northern Democrats uphold when they join hands with their Southern brethren. This is the kindness and justice meted out by Georgia to her colored citizens. And this with other outrages, which have thrilled the country with horrors, is what should make every man at the North hesitate before he casts a vote with a party whose administration will allow a state of things so terrible.

HOW would it do to remove all the savage Indians from the plains to Mississippi, where the savage white man and less savage red man could enjoy themselves to their heart's content at their favorite amusement of killing? The white savages of Mississippi and the red savages of the plains are alike in at least one particular, viz: when they are on murder bent they make no distinction between men, women or children. If we do not care to civilize the Indians, that would be a good place to put them.

Has it Come to This?

THE following account of an interview of Daniel O'Connell Barr, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, by a reporter of the Pittsburgh Leader appears in the issue of that paper of October 13, 1879: Upon inquiry Mr. Barr admitted that he had sent to the Catholic clergy of this Commonwealth the following letter:—

"DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2, 1879. Reverend and Dear Sir:— I desire a list of pew holders and adult male attendants of the congregation under your charge, with their post-office address. If you could have them copied and re-ur ed to me in the endorsed envelope, I would esteem it a very great favor. Very truly your obedient servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL BARR."

THIS is the first known instance in the history of Pennsylvania politics where any candidate for public favor has directly appealed for his election to a particular church. It should, and we have no doubt will, meet with the condemnation of the people.

THIS proves beyond a doubt the allegation made against Barr, that his nomination had been secured through sectarian influence, and worse than that, if it were possible to be worse, he is now engaged in the disreputable business of seeking to gain his election in the same manner. When American politics have become so demoralized and the aim of free government subverted, so that unscrupulous men ambitious to attain place and power, resort to the despicable means of appealing to such an influence to advance their ends, there is just cause for alarm. Mr. Barr will not profit by this cunningly devised plan, it will react upon its perpetrator with a storm of indignation such as he little dreams of. The e are members in his party who will spurn such a piece of desperate business, and refuse to lend their support to any man who would stoop so low as to engage in a scheme contrary to the spirit and teachings of an untrammelled, uninfluenced free popular government of the people. Let politics have its own legitimate sphere, and he who would try the dangerous experiment of diverting it from its lawful channel, stamps him unworthy the trust of the people. The people will pass judgment upon this most pernicious departure from the old standard and only rightful method, and Daniel O'Connell Barr will be taught in thunder tones of reproof what a free and independent people think of his attempt to dishonor the political code and the true aim of a Republican form of government.—American Republican.

IN 1877 the Republicans of Iowa would have been defeated if the opposition had been united against them by 3,000 votes; in 1878 their majority was only ten thousand; this year the Republican majority over all opposition is upwards of thirty thousand. The same growing feeling of distrust prevails all over the country against the party which has only apologies to offer for treason and murder. The solid North is in favor of law and order, and opposed to the murder of men, women and children by Democratic bulldozers, and the murderers allowed to go scot free by Democratic juries.

THE books show that at the first of last July the end of the fiscal year, 1879, the Government has expended upon the Indians \$181,000,000. The estimated number of them living is less than five hundred thousand, and yet we have wars and rumors of wars upon our frontiers, and our good generals are every year killed by these savages. How much better if this money were spent to remove them within the pale of civilization where they would be compelled to behave themselves and learn the ways and habits of civilized people.

HOW would Blaine and Foster do as leaders of the Republican hosts of 1880.

Newspaper Jottings.

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, sails next month for India, where he proposes staying a year or more.

Mr. Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington Post, has reached New Hampshire and has purchased a Democratic newspaper at Manchester.

The change made in the Wilkes-Barre Record of the Times from an evening to a morning paper seems to have been greatly to its advantage.

The Philadelphia Record is no longer a joint-stock concern, Mr. Wm. M. Slingerly having become the purchaser of all the stock, and is therefore entire owner.

Leadville's new daily has been incorporated under the name of the Leadville Herald Publishing Company. Its capital stock is placed at \$15,000, divided into shares of \$5 each.

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit has passed into the hands of John G. and D. A. Orr, who are both experienced in the work of journalism. Major J. M. Cooper, who founded the paper and has been its editor, will remain.

The Clearfield Republican will take wheat, oats or corn for subscription. We should think the farmer who would pay either of these, on a small debt like subscription, might as well sell his grain and pay the editor cash.

When McMann was executed at Sanbury, last Thursday, the Sheriff was piqued because James Gordon Bennett, whom he understood to be the leading reporter of the Herald, did not report the hanging. He said he sent Mr. Bennett a pass and seemed sighted because he did not come. The Herald correspondent, Mr. Freeman, managed to excuse him by stating that he was playing polo.

Mr. C. E. A. McGeachy, editor of the Danbury News during Mr. Bailey's absence in Europe, and subsequently editor of the sprightly Danelien (N. J.) Rock, has been appointed treasurer of Haverly's New York Juvenile Penitentiary Company.

There has also been a change in the proprietorship of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, Mr. William Meeser becoming sole owner. The change is said to have been caused by a difference of opinion in regard to the course of the paper politically.

The Williamsport Sunday Breakfast Table has removed its publication office, abolished the "ready-print" inside, provided a new dress, and is decidedly an improvement on former days. Success is sure to attend such enterprise as is shown by the Breakfast Table men.

The Atlantic Constitution says "the electoral vote of the South will be solid for the Democracy, no matter who may be nominated, whether Tilden, Ewing, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks, Field, Hancock, or Jeff Davis." And this solid South will be met by a solid Republican North, no matter who is nominated.

The Vicksburg Herald says the Bourbons of Mississippi have got to that pitch that "they denounce all who don't approve of bull-dozing. It is not enough that people keep quiet about the outrages; they must speak out in commendation of them, or run the risk of becoming victims. And this is a free country."

The Democratic Banner, of Williamsport, established six years ago by Edward B. Haines, has been sold by that gentleman to G. E. Otto Siess. Haines says in his valedictory that he started the office in 1874 on \$240 cash and \$360 borrowed from L. A. Mackey and others; that office now cost \$10,000, and is one of the best in the State.

The Harvard Lampoon publishes a speech made by Deacon Hardied, of Podunk Farms, at a debate on female suffrage: "I dunno," says the deacon, "as there's ary objection to the wimmin's runnin' the deestrick schools. But as to givin' 'em ary right to make laws, both Scripter an' common sense is clean agin it. [Great sensation.] In the first place, how on airth are they goin' to git 'em inforced? This gov'ment by majority is based solid on the fact that if the wust comes to the wust, the majority can lick the minority. [Great confusion and cries of shame! silence? etc.] Ef they can't lick they can't rule." [More confusion.]

Poetry.

CHRIST THE MEDIATOR.

BY S. M. L.

For the Republican.
Phil II: 7.

"He took on him a servant's form,"
His simple nature and his name:
No creature of the mighty God
Could e'er this sovereign power attain.

"He took on him a servant's form,"
And cared him to the smiting rod:
Ah! more than man he must have been,
He must, he surely must be God.

"He took on him a servant's form,"
And taught the knowledge of the Lord.
For when to fallen man he spoke
The truth of God was in his word.

"He took on him a servant's form,"
In the covenant way he trod:
In his obedience was contained
The perfect righteousness of God.

"He took on him a servant's form,"
And it on the altar laid:
The virtue of a holy God
Was in the sacrifice he made.

This is "the faith of Jesus Christ,"
That we might know him as our God;
That we should trust for righteousness
In his obedience and his blood.

For, as the holy Law he kept,
And for our sins he did atone:
"Through faith of him are we redeemed,
And saved by grace of God alone."

Belleville, Oct. 13th, 1879.

"There was a young daisy, Oh! bless her!
It cost very little to dress her.
She was sweet as a rose
In her every-day clothes,
But had no young man to care for—
Because, you see, she had given the mitten
To the only fellow in the neighborhood,
And the amount of sweetness she was therefore obliged
To waste on the desert air.
Was simply enough to distress her."

Our Story Teller.

Adelina.

It was the day after New Year's—a cold, clear Tuesday morning—that I disconsolately wended my way to school, wishing that the holiday came offener and stayed longer, and regretting that out of fifty-two there was only one week of uninterrupted pleasure.

The old red school house stood at the junction of three roads and as I raised the little hill just before reaching it, I saw, coming from the opposite direction, a little black-clad figure that looked like a moving blot on the unbroken whiteness of the snow-covered landscape.

I never could tell what actuated me to linger on her movements as I did, or why she strongly attracted me, but from the first I think I must have loved the child, even before I was slightly old enough to understand the meaning of the word.

We reached the worn old door stone together, and I, being a boy, not at all afraid to speak to any one, much less a timid little girl, I coolly asked her if this was her first day at school.

"Yes, and I dread it so much."
It was the sweetest voice I had ever heard or ever have heard since. The peculiar rising inflection on the last word was like the short, clear notes of a bird, and as purely natural.

"Do you come every day?"
"Have'n't missed a day this winter."

"O I am so glad!"
"Why are you glad?"
"Because you are a good boy. Won't you please tell me your name?"

"Edward Durand."
"I like the name," she said sweetly, and I wondered how any mortal ever came by such an angel smile. All this time she had been trying to untie the round worsted strings of her hood, but had only succeeded in drawing them into a harder knot.

"Won't you please untie them for me, Eddie?"
She held up her little chin, and without a moment's hesitation I bent down and did as she requested. It was such a tender, confiding little face—who could help loving it? I patted encouragingly the rose-red cheek turned toward me in a gentle truthfulness, and bade her not to be afraid, for she had as good a right to come to school as any one.

"Hallo! where did that little black-bird come from?" cried kind-hearted Ben Phillips as we entered. "Come along little girl, and get warm, for you look half frozen."

A general tittering and nudging followed Ben's energetic seating of the new scholar, and one saucy little minx, not understanding its significance, asked pertly:

"What are you looking so like a crew for? I hate a black dress."
"Hush!" reproved an older girl, who overheard the remark. "Hush, Sue, don't you see she is mourning?"

The voice that had so charmed me in the entry answered the question in a strangely quiet way.

"My father is dead."
A hush as of death fell upon the noisy group gathered around the old cracked stove. The unwonted silence was broken by the entrance of the teacher, who rapped us to order, after which he briskly called up the new scholar.

"What is your name?"
"Adelina."
Mr. Pike looked wise.

"Adelina Lagrange, I suppose; and you are the daughter of the lady who has recently taken the Baldwin cottage?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well, you may take this seat," pointing to a bench not far from the place where I was sitting, and without further questioning Adelina had passed through the trying ordeal of a "first day," and was duly counted one of us.

Her mother, it was rumored, was a lady of refinement and culture, but very proud and reserved in her demeanor for a person who was obliged to teach music for a living. Mrs. Lagrange was, at any rate, young, handsome, and recently widowed—at least the length and newness of her veil indicated to observing feminine eyes that the bereavement was recent, and that was all the gossips knew about her.

The summer term brought Adelina again to the old red school-house, but so changed outwardly that we hardly knew her for the somber "blackbird" of the previous winter.

She flitted in one morning dressed in white, with sash and shoulder-knots cherry ribbons—the loveliest creature I ever saw.

At noon she came to me and said, very gravely:

"After to-day I am not coming any more."

"Why?"
"I am going to the city to live; but you were kind to me the first day I came, and I tell you for that reason, and because you didn't mind untying my hood for me."

I felt her going so keenly that I could not study, try as I would, and in consequence my grammar lesson was a decided failure. I went home from school her way that day, taking care that the other scholars should not suspect my motives.

When I came in sight of her she was standing motionless by the roadside, attentively watching a yellow-jacket buzzing for sweets in the downy heart of a white Canada thistle.

Years after, when miles and miles away from that spot, I could shut my eyes of a hazy October afternoon with a 5 o'clock sun dipping toward the tree-tops, and see a little girl, lovely as the blush of the sunset, gazing pensively at a bee upon a common roadside flower.

"Did it sting you?" I asked, assuming a very sympathetic air.

"No; bees never sting me, and I've watched them dance on the thistle-heads all summer."

"I did not know that you loved them. Most girls are afraid of bees."

"Yes; but I am not."

She turned from the rank patch of thistles and slowly resumed her walk homeward.

When we came to the lane where our paths separated she put up her little arms to be taken and kissed before leaving me, as she said, "to come back no more."

"Be good to yourself, Eddie, and next winter, if any little lonely Adelinas come cold and frightened to the old red school house yonder, be kind to them as you were to me."

Something choked in my throat, and I could not say a word; but I kissed her more than once; and after she had slipped from my arms and was twenty rods away, I sat, down and cried like a baby, because I was never to see Adelina again.

It was not long before the rumor was rife in the neighborhood that Mrs. Lagrange had married a middle-aged city millionaire, and that the young widow and her child had found a new protector in place of the one death had taken from them.

Years flitted by—I was twenty-four; I had fought through the great rebellion—entered the army as a private and came out a captain, shattered in health, and utterly depleted in pocket, to find myself a home again, ill and altogether distrustful of fortune's smile.

In my frequent walks to the village postoffice I often passed by the old red school-house, and never without a sigh of regret for the many happy, care-free days spent within its battered walls.

Among the letters handed to me one morning was one post-marked New York, which informed me of the agreeable fact that through the instrumentality of a friend of mine whom he was anxious to serve, the undersigned, Mr. Maxwell, had been induced to extend to me a commercial opening at the liberal salary of two thousand dollars a year, to be increased if merited. There was fortune for me in the offer, and I accepted it with alacrity.

Mr. Maxwell, a rich New York merchant, from the first took a lively interest in my advancement. The unknown friend I could not account for in any other way than by supposing it to be some soldier comrade whom I had befriended in the past.

Within a month I was fairly established at my new post of duty, and succeeded in pleasing Mr. Maxwell so well that at the beginning of my second year, he sent me to Europe in the interest of the house. When I returned I was given a week's vacation, which I spent among the breezy hills of my old country home, passing the pleasant September days in tramping through the woods and fields and by ways that were the chosen haunts of my boyhood.

I was just turning the curve in the road where Canada thistles grew, and so lost in my walking reverie that I was almost opposite a lady standing in their midst before I was aware of her presence.

"I am glad you still love the old scenes, Mr. Durand," she said, without expressing the least surprise.

I was astonished. Here was a lady whom, to the best of my knowledge, I had never seen before, addressing me as familiarly as if we had known each other all our lives.

"Names are treacherous things, and if I were ever so fortunate as to have known yours, I am guilty of having forgotten it," I replied.

"Men forget easily, I am told; but I had hoped to find you an exception to the rule."

A very awkward silence on my part ensued. She took pity on my

evident embarrassment, and continued:

"Has your battle with the world entirely driven from your recollection all the old school faces?"

Her voice dropped to its old, sweet, clear winning cadence, thrilling my whole being with delight.

"Adelina!"
I caught her hand, and before I knew what I was doing, had carried it to my lips and kissed it.

"Excuse me," I stammered; "but I am so glad to see you, and you seem just the same little girl I kissed here years ago—not a bit taller, not a bit older—only Adelina, always lovely and always loved."

Then I told her all about myself, how prosperous I was, and the strange manner in which I had been brought to the notice of my kind employer. When I had finished she merely said in her simple way:

"I know it."

"You appear to know everything. Do you know Mr. Maxwell?"

"He is my father."

"And my unknown friend—"

"Adelina."

I staggered back, in my soul ashamed that I should owe every good in life—everything—to a woman who owed me nothing but the poor favor of once having untied for her a wretched black and white worsted hood. I turned away, cut to the heart, but she put out a detaining hand.

"Don't go, Mr. Durand—that is, don't go feeling hurt; for it would make me very unhappy if you were to go away angry with me."

"Unhappy! What am I, that a pain to me should render you unhappy?" I answered bitterly.

"I knew of no other way in which to express my gratitude."

"Gratitude for what?" The question was rudely abrupt, but she took no notice of my ungracious speech.

"Gratitude for the kindness given me long ago, and which I have missed ever since the day we parted here by the roadside."

"Are you conscious of what it is you are saying, Adelina?"

"Perfectly."

"How am I to understand your words?"

"That I leave to your good judgment," she smiled, lowering her eyes.

She had an instant illustration of my "good judgment," in the way I imprisoned her two little hands in both of mine, and kissed the sweet mouth for its shyly whispered promise.

I walked home with Adelina—oh, so happy! and when I asked her of Mr. Maxwell, he said:

"I have anticipated your request by keeping you under my eye for more than two years. Adelina is the best and truest girl in the world, but I believe you to be as worthy of her as any man living, and give her to you, confident that you know how to prize the treasure you have won."

And so, not long thereafter, I married Adelina, the love of my boyhood, and the crowning glory of my later years.

Man's Age.

Few men die of age. Almost all die of disappointment, passion, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, choked with passion, has little of exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong-bodied men often die young; weak men often live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are likely to break, or like the candle, to run out. The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed number of years: the ox 15 or 20; the lion about twenty; the dog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven years. All these numbers bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man, of all the animals, is one that seldom comes up to this average. He ought to live a hundred years according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches, on an average, four times his growing period; the cat six times, and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, that we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.

Conjugal felicity depends largely upon mutual confidence. "I make it a rule," said a wiseacre to his friend, to tell my wife every thing that happens. In that way we manage to avoid any misunderstanding." Not to be outdone in generosity the friend replied, "well, sir, you're not as open and frank as I am, for I tell my wife a great many things that never happen."

A mother, noticing her little daughter wipe her mouth with her dress sleeve, asked her what her handkerchief was for. Said the little one: "It's to shake at the ladies on the street. That's what papa does with his."

"See here, old fellow, this looks suspicious. Where did this long hair come from?"

"Why, that's from my wife's head."

"Are you sure of it?"

"Sure of it; why of course I am. You don't suppose you would find any other woman's hair about me, do you?"

"No, probably not; but I'm sorry you are so sure it is your wife's hair, for I just picked it off the coat of this gentleman," pointing to a friend near by.

Balaklava's Charge Outdone.

Few Americans ever dream that among the dark and gloomy pines of Chancellorsville was enacted a tragedy worthy to live in epic verse than the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Only once in all the histories of the war have I seen it mentioned, and to-night my thoughts brood over the nameless graves of those unsung heroes till my soul cries out in protest against the favoritism of fame, and for those humble heroes I must crave the meagre justice of a passing mention in the ears of their countrymen.

It was the night that Stonewall Jackson received his death wound. He had completely surprised Howard's Eleventh Corps and was driving them in the wildest confusion along toward the centre of our line. In their flight they passed through a woods just beyond which, in a clearing, lay four of Sickles's batteries, and a flying battery, and the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry of Gen. Pleasanton. The batteries were not in position, but "parked," waiting orders. Through their lines passed the panic-stricken fugitives, hotly pursued by Jackson's immense corps of over twenty thousand men. The field became a sight for a painter. Infantry, artillery, ambulances, pack mules, negroes, and stragglers, the worst scared men I ever looked upon, came tearing like mad past us. The batteries had no commander, but each captain excitedly acted for himself. "Battery—left wheel. Fire to the rear. 1st battery: Caissons pass your pieces, trot—march!" and a frightened blunder caught only the word "trot," and sounded it and no more. It ran out clear above the worse than Babel; many took it for a general stampede signal, and across the field, and down the hill, and across a stone wall near its foot, into that famous ravine dashed several caissons and a few guns. "Fix prolongs to fire retiring." "With canister—load." On came the fugitives, nearer and nearer through the sounding woods came the Confederates yell, and the rush of Stonewall's victorious legions.

Sickles was almost a mile away, pushing through the woods with his splendid corps. Not a Federal musket was in sight except what the Eleventh corps men were bearing to the rear as rapidly as their legs could carry them. We must make our fight against these tremendous odds alone—five batteries of us and 500 cavalrymen—not over 600 men all told. On swept 20,000 Confederates, and we were not yet ready to fight. Our line was confusion worse confounded; guns stood pointing whithersoever the excited cannoners listened, and at the first fire one half of us would blow the other half into eternity, and Stonewall would have Hooker's headquarters, and double up our whole army—a cheering prospect that! The sun had set behind the woods, and thro' them, yet faster, in the thickening gloom, rushed Jackson's troops. Suddenly out in front of our guns rose the familiar form of Gen. Pleasanton. Above the din rang his shrill voice: "Align those pieces!" It was a work of many minutes, and Stonewall was now just upon us. Time! Oh, for ten minutes time! How to get it? There sat Major Keenan with his 300 horsemen. Here was the sacrifice, which, if every man was a patriot like Arnold Winkelried, would give us these precious minutes. Gen. Pleasanton said quickly to Keenan, "Major, you must charge in those woods with your regiment, and hold the enemy till I can get those guns into position. You must do it all cost." Pleasanton says: "It was just the same as saying, 'you must be killed,' but with a smile Keenan replied, 'General I will do it. Oh, what a sight was that! Would to God some American Tennyson might see that sight, and lift those humble names into immortality! Three hundred dazed troops, with deep set spurs and flashing sabres, at the throats of 20,000 armed men. Nobody had blundered, but somebody must die to save the army—that was all! So mad a blow did they strike to Jackson's teeth that he stopped his onward rush to reform his lines—surely there must be more coming—no single regiment could be charging his army single-handed—and when no more bold riders came, then it was that Keenan died, at the head of his regiment, and whole platoons perished with their feet in the stirrups. But they did not die in vain. The minutes purchased at that fearful price to us was costlier still to Jackson. When he came on again flesh and blood could not stand up before our terrible canister. His veterans quailed before that srocco of death. He rode up to rectify his lines, was mistaken in the gathering darkness for one of our cavalrymen, and shot by his own men. Our 'three times three' has hardly ceased to ring when Sickles, who had dashed ahead of his veterans hurrying to our support, rode up among our guns and called out: 'You've done nobly, boys! Stand firm, and in ten minutes I'll have 15,000 men here who don't know anything but fight.' He was as good as his word, and quickly the old Third corps filed in behind the guns and Jackson's famous corps had received its first defeat. Three hundred men made Thermopylae live through the centuries; six hundred at Balaklava rode to fame in sight of the whole world; but the cynicism of America has left to slumber in sun-own graves beneath the pine cones in Chancellorsville, a little band of men whose deed was as great and worthy of renown as those whose fame poets have sung throughout all the ages.

Southern Intolerance.

The Philadelphia Press relates the following, which shows that even in Virginia the spirit of hate toward every Northern man who settles in the South is alive and burning as hotly as previous to and during the war. The article to which we refer is under the head of "How a Philadelphian Fared:"

In the spring of 1870 a benevolent old gentleman named Taylor, who had accumulated a competency in business pursuits in this city, went to Greenbrier county, West Virginia, and purchased 2,700 acres of land with the view of making his home upon it. Two years later, he closed up his business in Philadelphia and removed with his family to West Virginia, where he had in the meantime begun an extensive system of improvements. He built a fine residence, large grist and saw mills, a shop with extensive wood-working machinery, a store, post-office, church, school-house and several dwellings, and, in short, established the village of Salem, Greenbrier Co., West Virginia. He constructed roads, bridges, turnpikes, etc., and seems to have expended liberally for any purpose which promised to promote the material or moral well-being of his neighborhood, without, as he declares, receiving one cent of benefit for himself from the investment. His outlay exceeded, by a considerable sum, \$100,000. Mr. Taylor took no active part in politics whatever. Notwithstanding this he experienced at intervals considerable annoyance from a number of his ex-rebel neighbors because it was hinted that he was a "d—d Yankee and they had no use for him."

We learn from a Washington special to the Tribune that Mr. Taylor has written to the Attorney General, narrating in detail some persecutions he has lately encountered. On December 7, 1878, when he and his family were at church his residence was fired, and it with its contents, totally destroyed; loss, \$10,000. March 6, 1879, his mill was fired and utterly destroyed, with contents; loss about \$15,000; no insurance on either house or mill. On the night of house burning Mr. T. received an anonymous letter warning him against certain parties with the evident design of throwing the suspicion of the fire on them. On April 23d he received the following drop letter:

"MR. TAYLOR: I am sorry to hear of your late burning of to-day. Carpenter-shop, tools, lumber, carriages, shedding, etc., etc., accidentally took fire from burning brush; loss about one thousand dollars. Now for your house if you don't be getting away. I warned you the night your house caught fire but you did not take heed. Now you have nothing left but your house and barns, which will not take long to go. I have but a few words this time. A lover of Truth. Take heed from me, 1879."

Mr. Taylor says that he traced the letter to one of his neighbors, and made the facts known to the authorities, but was unable to secure the slightest assistance toward the arrest of the suspected person or the protection of his property. He has since been obliged, at great expense, to guard his property with armed watchmen. He tried hard to close out his property, tendered his resignation to the department as postmaster and arranged for the transfer of his office to a party who became frightened, threw up his team and position, packed up his goods and cleared out, leaving Mr. Taylor's stock, etc., again in jeopardy. As his life was again threatened, he packed his store goods, arbitrarily transferred the post office to a neighbor, and abandoned the store and contiguous dwelling to its fate. Since making this report, Mr. Taylor has been in Washington, talking with officials of the Department of Justice and Postoffice Department. The Attorney General was compelled to say that nothing could be done by the Government. Mr. Taylor became convinced before he left Salem that one of the principal motives for the late atrocities was the fact that he had made a report of an assault committed by a neighboring postmaster, a Democrat, upon a Republican rail-carrier. This report was mailed at Salem, and had to pass through the hands of the postmaster whom it implicated. It never reached the Department.

Now here is another case where, if the law of the country regarding tampering with the mails, etc., cannot be enforced, the local post-office should be abolished until such time as it can be protected, and the sanctity which is supposed to guard the U. S. mails duly observed. No wonder that Northern capital and emigration are beginning to keep clear of a country where there appears to be no law except partizn hate and sectional prejudice.

The wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative of sentiment. Walter Scott read one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eye-lids cast down and bated breath. As he closed the shaver of his joys beamed forth with, "Don't put on your left stocking to-morrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

The habits of a man's life are shown by his face and his bearing. It is, for instance, impossible for one to be addicted to strong drink for any length of time without looking dizzy-pated.

Very innocently an Irish newspaper concludes the account of an imposing ceremony:—"The procession was very fine, being nearly two miles long, as was also the prayer of the Rev. Mr. MacFadden."

The Greenback Party.

The Greenback movement is dead, and the right thing to inscribe on its tombstone is, "Killed by the revival of business." Though the cause lacked not for votaries, the funeral ceremonies and procession will be short. A few demagogues will awake to find their late occupation gone; but, as human folly and credulity survive, these will not long be out of work. A few crotchety theorists will sincerely mourn the demise of their delusion. But as the world is full of delusions, even these votaries will not long be without an object in life. For the first time in the history of the Nation a party has arisen, gained no mean strength and drawn its vital breath from the calamities that had befallen the country. But for the stagnation of trade, and the consequent disaster to individuals, firms and corporations, there would have been no Greenback party and no demoralization of the Democratic party. The spectacle of a considerable body of men calculating their chances of success upon the basis of public calamity is not edifying, and ought not to be presented more than once in a century.

The bullies, as they loved to be called, preferred their claims to public consideration on several grounds, but chiefly the ground that they were of the people, sympathetic with the people, and anxious for the welfare and prosperity of the people. They urged their theories ostensibly in the expectation that should they prevail, business would revive and the country enter upon a prosperous career. But for an honest, sincere set of men, they went about their business in a strikingly odd way. They have had and have organs; and none of these organs chronicle a single fact to show what is truly the condition of trade. Not one of them has found out that the iron industry is forging ahead. No honest editor has found time and space to announce that the number of unemployed persons is now little, if at all, less than it has averaged in any period since the war ended. Other papers announce that help is scarce in many sections of the country, but no Greenback organ thinks it proper to copy the announcements. Prosperity is not what the bullies bargained for. They traded on human misfortune and the ignorance of mankind. Such was their stock in trade. Their business was to show buttons, to lower discontent, to exaggerate the destitution of the times. No movement, here or elsewhere, has ever produced so large a number of utterly selfish and self-seeking leaders, and no delusion has ever had so many followers. It could not bear prosperity. It had not substance enough to necessitate burial.—Philadelphia North American.

Facetiae.

During the deluge Mr. Noah was in the habit of calling his wife an angel.

A big head is no more an evidence of brains than a paper collar is of a shirt.

A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by that black eye, said that "he slept on his fist."

A military man, pitching into an opponent, exclaimed: "Why, his sword was never drawn but once, and that was in a raffle."

"You got up before breakfast, I see," said Mr. Fresh to a customer who had dropped in for some beefsteaks. "No, I got up after it," said the customer.

"How came you to have such a short nose?" asked a city dandy of a country boy. "So that I should not be poking it into other people's business," was the reply.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply with a yawn, "but do you know I thought it never would be."

"Remember who you are talking to, sir," said an indignant parent to a facetious boy. "I am your father."

"Well, who's to blame for that?" said the young impertinence, "taint me."

People often complain of hard times from a mere natural tendency to growl, but a Georgia darkey the other day said: "Nebber seed such times since I been born. Work all day and steal all night, and blessed if I can hardly make a livin'."

"If I were as hard up as you are," remarked one citizen to another this week, "I'd get out of it some way if I had to beg or steal." "What, I beg? I steal?" exclaimed the other, indignantly—"I'd sooner—sooner get trusted!"

"This, dear children, is the shoe of a Chinese lady; see how little it is; what a very narrow sole it has." "Till bet it ain't as narrow as Deacon's." Father says his soul will fall through a crack in the floor some day and get lost," was the shrill comment of a boy given to sharp listening.

A gentleman in New Orleans was agreeably surprised to find a plump turkey served up for dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was obtained. "Why, sir," replied Sambo, "dat turkey has been roostin' on our fence tree nights; so dis mornin' I seize him for de rent ob de fence."

"Young man," said a stern old professor to a student who had been charged with kissing one of his daughters—"young man, don't get into the habit. You'll find that kissing is like eating soup with a fork."

"How do you do, sir?"
"Because," answered the stern old professor, "you can't get enough of it."

"Bub, did you ever stop to think," said a grocer, recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?"

"No, I didn't," said the boy, "but I heard mother say you put peas and beans in your coffee and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold."

Medical.



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Bellefonte, Pa. 8-1-11

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the
collection of claims. Office over Reynolds &
Co.'s Bank. 8-1-11

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Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building,
opposite Court House. 6-1-9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS,
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Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the
Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7-1-11

STITZER & MAGEL, Attorneys-at-Law,
Office next to Garman's hotel, in Reynolds' bank,
Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in
English or German.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. 11-8-11

D. S. LELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, first
door south of Lyon's new store. 5-17-11

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fonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property,
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vol 11-8-11

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadel-
phia and Erie Division.)—On and after
June 29, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 11 55 p.m.

" " Harrisburg..... 4 25 a.m.

" " Williamsport..... 8 35 a.m.

" " Lock Haven..... 9 40 a.m.

" " Renovo..... 11 00 a.m.

" " Erie..... 7 35 p.m.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia..... 11 45 a.m.

" " Harrisburg..... 11 45 a.m.

" " Williamsport..... 2 25 p.m.

" " Lock Haven..... 3 55 p.m.

" " Renovo..... 5 25 p.m.

Passengers by this train arrive in
Bellefonte at..... 5 05 p.m.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia..... 11 45 a.m.

" " Harrisburg..... 11 45 a.m.

" " Williamsport..... 10 05 a.m.

" " Lock Haven..... 11 20 a.m.

" " Renovo..... 12 40 p.m.

" " Erie..... 10 00 p.m.

" " Harrisburg..... 12 20 p.m.

" " Williamsport..... 3 00 a.m.

" " Lock Haven..... 7 40 a.m.

" " Renovo..... 7 40 a.m.

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport..... 12 55 a.m.

" " Harrisburg..... 12 55 a.m.

" " Philadelphia..... 7 40 a.m.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia
and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie
Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day
Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleep-
ing cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—
Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.

Exp. Mail

Leave Lock Haven..... 5 25 p.m.

" " Flemington..... 5 29 p.m.

" " Mill Hill..... 5 33 p.m.

" " Beech Creek..... 5 46 p.m.

" " Eagleville..... 5 50 p.m.

" " Mount Eagle..... 6 08 p.m.

" " Curtin..... 6 13 p.m.

" " Milesburg..... 6 23 p.m.

" " Bellefonte..... 6 43 p.m.

" " Snow Shoe Int..... 6 48 p.m.

" " Unionville..... 6 58 p.m.

" " Julian..... 7 18 p.m.

" " Port Matilda..... 7 25 p.m.

" " Hannah..... 7 31 p.m.

" " Port Matilda..... 7 49 p.m.

" " Bald Eagle..... 7 53 p.m.

" " Vail..... 7 58 p.m.

" " East Tyrone..... 8 05 p.m.

Arrive at Tyrone..... 8 05 p.m.

EASTWARD.

P.M. A.M.

Leave Tyrone..... 7 08 a.m.

" " East Tyrone..... 7 15 a.m.

" " Vail..... 7 23 a.m.

" " Bald Eagle..... 7 31 a.m.

" " Fowler..... 7 44 a.m.

" " Hannah..... 7 56 a.m.

" " Port Matilda..... 8 01 a.m.

" " Unionville..... 8 11 a.m.

" " Snow Shoe Int..... 8 21 a.m.

" " Milesburg..... 8 24 a.m.

" " Bellefonte..... 8 32 a.m.

" " Curtin..... 8 45 a.m.

" " Mount Eagle..... 9 00 a.m.

" " Howard..... 9 08 a.m.

" " Eagleville..... 9 18 a.m.

" " Beech Creek..... 9 22 a.m.

" " Mill Hill..... 9 24 a.m.

" " Flemington..... 9 37 a.m.

Arrive at Lock Haven..... 9 42 a.m.

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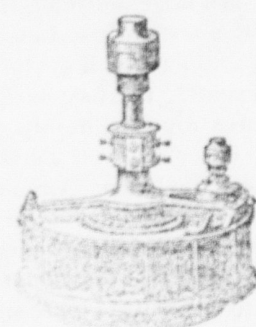
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Hardware Merchants.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS

—THE BEST—
Cures Lame and Weak Back
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30



**PATENT STEEL-CENTER SELF-SHARPENING
HORSE AND MULE SHOES**
A sample set will be sent to any address (except in
the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin) on receipt
of \$1. Please by Reg on application. The ad-
vantage of the Steel-Center Self-Sharpening
Shoe is that the sole is always sharp. A thin
plate of steel is rolled inside of the soft iron sole
from which the shoe is made. The soft iron in the
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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,
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Books,
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Fancy Chinaware
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Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP
IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS
11-6

Home For Sale!

The subscriber offers at private sale his
Desirable Residence,
situated in Spring township, about 400 yards
from the borough line of Bellefonte. The prop-
erty consists of

THREE LOTS.

fifty by two hundred feet each, upon which is
erected an excellent two storied

Frame Plank House.

twenty-five by thirty-two feet: size of parlor,
12x25 ft; sitting-room 9x12; dining-room, 12x-
15; kitchen attached, 15x16; hall, 6x15; four
sleeping-rooms, one clothes-room, and hall on
second floor; one sleeping-room in attic,—all
in the best repair.

The house is situated on high ground, with
two Terraces, an Arbor, choice Shrubbery,
Trees, and

A LARGE GARDEN.

with Choice Fruit Trees, Stable and Shop, and
all necessary out-buildings; also, a Cottage-
House for children, and a

Spring of Running Water

at back door.
For further particulars, apply to
H. D. LANDIS,
Bellefonte, Penn'a

WANTED.—Agents to work for an old and
reliable Life Insurance Company on
salary or commission. Reference must accom-
pany application. Apply to
J. M. CHAPMAN,
36 11 204 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

no year, in advance.....\$2.00
 1 not paid for within 6 months.....2.50
 1 not paid for until expiration of year.....3.00
 paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.
 Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.
 Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, \$5.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACK OCCUPIED. 3 lines, 6 lines, 1 year.
 1 inch (12 lin. this type) \$5.00 \$8.00 \$12.00
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.
 All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class job work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

Bellefonte, Pa.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Treasurer,

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Jury Commissioner,

DAVID W. KLINE,

OF HUNTON.

For Coroner,

DR. JAS. P. THOMPSON,

OF SNOW SHOE.

Additional Local Matters.

—Splendid chamissois at Green's.

—New Oranges at Wilson's, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets.

—For coughs use "Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot."

—Miss Theresa Delaney, of Milesburg, died last week of dropsy.

—Carbolated Iron, the great disinfectant, only 25 cents a bucket at Green's.

—No toilet is complete without a jar of "Green's Castor Oil and Glycerine Pomade."

—York State Catawba Grapes in 3-lb. boxes at Wilson's, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets.

—The McLean Block has recently been repainted. If the coat now on is the permanent one it is a sorry color.

—I am the sole agent for James Spear's celebrated fireplace and double heaters—the best in the world.
 H. K. HICKS.

—Mr. Newton Gordon was so unfortunate last week as to cut his finger while working on a planing lathe in one of the machine shops. Steady, Sir Isaac, hereafter.

—Bellefonte has two first-class choral circles. One is under the care of Miss Ohnmacht, the other of Miss Emily Natt. Here too is education. More! More! More!

—Lawrence L. Brown has made a large reduction in the retail selling price of Anthracite Coal. Call and get his figures. He guarantees best quality coal, well screened, correctly weighed and delivered promptly.

—Last Saturday afternoon, in front of the Court House, a traveling stranger sold his horse at public auction. The animal was not a bad looking brute, but was sold for only thirty-four dollars to Isaac Lose. This insures his steady use and will test his powers.

Samuel J. Medill, the bachelor managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, is soon to wed Miss Nellie, daughter of John B. Carson, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad, and a former resident of Toledo. Quincy people are looking forward to the event with great expectations.

—Last Thursday just as the express train was coming round the curve into town a loaded wagon came to a stand on the High Street crossing. Vain seemed the efforts of the horses to move the load, but persistence brought relief, and the way was cleared, and the train, which had been stopped, came on.

—We are told that a class in German literature is to be organized this winter. This is good news. There are several young German scholars in town, and no better way can they devise for their common benefit than this associative study and reading. We bid you success, good friends, and trust that Schiller may find worthy students in you all.

The Brady Monument.

The monument to Capt. John Brady, Indian fighter, surveyor and Revolutionary soldier has been unveiled and dedicated. The leading features of the occasion were the unveiling, the oration by our townsman, Hon. John Blair Linn, and a parade of posts G. A. R., Normal Students, fire companies and citizens. Ten thousand people, it is said, went to enjoy these things and were repaid, for all passed off successfully and happily.

The first suggestion of this monument was made by Mr. Meginnis, of Williamsport, while to Mr. J. M. M. Gerner, of Muncy, is due the main credit of its successful dedication.

The poem, said to be good, was read by Mr. Thos. Chamberlin, but we regret has not reached us. An interesting spectacle on the stand was some eighteen gentlemen, each over eighty, who sat around the orator.

The Monument stands on a slight elevation in the northwest corner of the cemetery. It is very plain, though massive, of the most enduring Maine granite in four handsomely proportioned pieces, consisting of a base, a sub-base, a die, and an obelisk, the whole twenty-seven feet high, and weighing about twenty-five tons.

As it rests on a solid foundation of masonry, hidden from sight by a sodded terrace nearly three feet in height in tasteful proportions to the size of the large circular lot, the total elevation of the cap of the shaft is about thirty feet. The date 1779 is cut about the centre of the shaft on the front face, in raised figures, the name of John Brady in heavy letters in the die, and the date of erection, 1879, in the centre of the sub-base. On each side of the die is a large polished panel, bordered by a tastefully chiseled moulding to correspond with the lines of the die and shaft. The face of the letters and figures are also highly finished, and all other exposed parts of the monument finely cut. Although very plain, the monument is pleasing and impressive, and of those harmonious parts and artistic proportions that will cause it to be admired more and more, the oftener and longer it is contemplated. As stated before, it occupies a commanding site in the Muncy cemetery, from which it can be seen for miles.

From Mr. Linn's carefully prepared oration we glean the following: "Capt. John Brady was an Indian fighter, surveyor and Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Delaware in 1733, and while riding near Muncy, was shot by the Indians in April, 1779. He was six feet high, well formed, had coal-black hair, hazel eye, and of dark complexion. His early education was liberal enough to allow him being a school teacher and singing master. In 1763 we find him fighting the Indians, and, although perhaps not engaged in the French and Indian War, Capt. Brady was in 1764 defending Ft. Pitt, as well as resisting Indian depredations in the Carlisle region. His home was then in the Cumberland Valley, but later he removed to Huntingdon, and still later to Lewisburg—then Dorr's Hill—where, in May, 1772, he appeared as foreman of the first grand jury of Northumberland county. Then he was a surveyor, and busy in his profession. In March, 1776, he was commissioned a major for Revolutionary service, and about this time when returning from a visit to Sunbury attended an Indian carnival at which in the midst of drunken orgies he kicked over the whiskey barrel. At this feast one Indian was appointed to keep sober, who said of Brady 'He will rue the spilling of that rum some day,' to which some attribute the Captain's death. Amongst others he was in the great Chad's Ford fight and was wounded, but in 1778 appears busy fighting the red men. In the following year he was killed, 'God-fearing, God-obeying.' To the descendants of Capt. Brady, Mr. Linn passed happiest compliment, saying, 'In private life, in public life' * * *

Capt. Brady's sons and grandsons have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame."

—Our Baptist friends being at present without a pastor, by request the services on next Sunday evening will be conducted by the members of the Y. M. C. A. A very interesting service is expected and all are invited. A special invitation is extended to young men.

—Mr. Andrew and Miss Edith, children of Gen. Irwin Gregg, are visiting their friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—All the best families in town use the Kitchen Queen Steam Cooker. Bond Valentine, agent. Price about \$35.

—Nothing will burn in the Steam Cooker. Call and see this marvel at Bond Valentine's office.

Let the solid South come on—a solid North stands waiting.

—Some allusion has been made in the REPUBLICAN, to the fact that Jacob Dinges, an engineer on the Bald Eagle road, has been suffering with his arm. His trouble has finally resulted in losing the limb, an account of which we copy from the Centre Hall Reporter:

"The left arm of Mr. Jacob Dinges, to which we alluded in our last issue, was amputated on last Monday afternoon by Dr. Neff, assisted by Drs. Musser, Van Valz and Jacobs. Immediately preceding the operation the physicians examined the limb by introducing a narrow-bladed instrument to the depth of nearly three inches, and were satisfied that amputation was needed. By probing they ascertained that the disease originated at the bone, and a circular amputation of the arm a few inches above the elbow was at once proceeded with. Mr. Dinges' sufferings had been so excruciating that he was anxious the limb should be taken off, and faced the trying ordeal with remarkable coolness and nerve. The patient being put under the influence of chloroform the operation was gone through with most skillfully and in a remarkably short time, with very little loss of blood, the patient seeming almost to be in a quiet slumber during the surgical operation, and on regaining consciousness felt less suffering than he had before the limb was taken off. We are pleased to say this has been his condition since, and we trust it may continue and follow with speedy restoration.

Some five or six weeks ago, Mr. Dinges in company with Dr. Neff visited Philadelphia to consult the medical professors there, who pronounced his case one of bone tumor, and advised amputation if the patient's life was to be saved. The physicians, on Monday, after examining the amputated arm, however, found the case to be cancer of the bone. The arm below the elbow had swollen to enormous proportions, and the fleshy parts were found to have grown to a spongy, brain like mass. Through the kindness of the physicians we were permitted to witness the entire operation."

—For our many readers we copy the pretty verses inscribed in the Democrat to the memory of Miss Rose Shoemaker.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Can this be death? I feel no pain!
 Surely, dear friends, those tears are vain;
 As I tell me why you should sadly weep
 To see me so gently fall asleep?
 Resting so calm in that Arm of Might
 Whence my soul wings its way to realms of light."

"Can this be death? I feel no pain!
 Call this not death? 'tis life! 'tis gain!
 The victor's crown, the white angel's lay
 Through golden gates the angels lay
 Their glittering trophies, pure and bright,
 At the feet of Him, the Lord of light."

"Can this be death, this holy calm,
 That down my soul in its Heavenly balm,
 That softly stills my senses play
 While I gently breathe my life away?
 Can this be death? Then pray that ye
 Such happy blessed death may see."

Farwell, sweet Rose, I would that we
 Were all as fit for Heaven as thee.
 Our blessed Lord an Angel sent,
 And gently over the Rose he lent
 And plucked it from the stem;
 Then swiftly back through azure skies,
 Through golden gates of Paradise,
 He bears the earth-born rose,
 And lays it by the pierced feet
 That rest life's thorny path had tried,
 And there in fabled beauty sweet
 Immortal shall that Rose abide."

—The list of awards of the Agricultural Fair may be found on our sixth page, and the careful reader will also notice that A. C. Moore, agent for the celebrated Howe sewing machine, was awarded a diploma. But aside from all this, it is an acknowledged fact that the Howe leads all the rest. It combines lightness in running, beauty and excellence of stitch, strength, firmness and durability of seam, economy of thread, attachments, and wide range of application to purposes and material. These qualities make it the greatest triumph of inventive genius—in fact, it is the most perfect machine in the world, at the lowest possible price. A. C. Moore, of Milesburg, is the agent for Centre county. He is a smart, gentlemanly agent, and finds no difficulty in selling this good machine. We have used in our house all the machines in use, and we find the Howe the equal of and the superior to most machines offered in this or any other market.

—Bond Valentine is agent for The Kitchen Queen Steam Cooker. He presented one to us to try, and we have tried it, or our lady has, and she pronounces it the best thing out. All persons who know anything about cooking know that food cooked by steam is very much better than cooked by any other process. The Kitchen Queen is made to set on top of the stove, the lower department is filled with water; there are three places for dishes; above and over all goes a cover, to keep in confinement the steam. When you get things in there and a good fire in your stove, and your "queen" sitting on that stove, they have got to cook. Don't forget it.

THE Clearfield Republican of last week, a Democratic sheet, says this about Ohio: "As we go to press, the election is in progress in the Buckeye State." It then indorses the opinion of Col. John G. Thompson, when he says, "the Democrats will elect Ewing and Rice by a majority between 7,000 and 12,000, with a certainty of a majority in the legislature." "Of notable speakers," it says, "Voorhees and Hendricks and Wallace, besides all the prominent Democrats in the State, have been aiding our side by the fight of speeches almost nightly. The latest accounts from the scene of conflict are most encouraging."

We repeat this prophecy of our Democratic neighbor just to show how even wise Democrats may be mistaken most fully, and also to show how little faith the people have in such speakers as Voorhees, Hendricks, and Wallace. The people of Ohio have spoken in thunder tones in answer to these notable men of the Democracy. Instead of 12,000 Democratic majority, it is fully twenty thousand the other way, and the Legislature, which was "certain," according to the above prophecy, is very strongly Republican; and the Greenback vote, which many counted on to help the Democracy, is nowhere to be found. Carry the news to Yocum!

THE venerable Josiah Quincy, of Quincy, Mass., writes to *The World*: "Lord Brougham said fifty years ago, 'Co-operation will do by and by for the worst, but it must begin with picked men.' New Harmony, Obolton, Queenswood, etc., failed, not because their theories were not excellent, but because the men who composed them were ignorant and selfish. In my opinion the emancipation of the working classes must come from the working classes themselves, through co-operation. This they must be taught by degrees. The co-operative store is the first lesson, easy to be understood, and requires no labor or sacrifice. When the advantages of co-operative distribution are understood, co-operation will follow. Philanthropic enthusiasts hope to realize in a moment what must be the work of years."

THE Democrats have won a victory at Newark, New Jersey, where they elected their Mayor by a majority of 3,300. The issue upon which it was won was a total disregard of all Sunday laws—the lawless classes voting with them regardless of party affiliations. We are sorry the better classes were not strong enough to win in such a contest; but as they were not, we are satisfied that the Republicans were beaten. Better defeat than dishonor.

AN exchange says that a Greenbacker, while denouncing Secretary Sherman as a Shyllock, was asked by a listener, "Who was Shyllock, anyhow?" The indignant orator replied in withering tones, "Well, if you don't know, you had better go home and read your Bible!" What a plagiarist Shakespeare was, anyhow. If he had lived in these days of Greenback economy, he would discover that he was a Know-Nothing.

A WEEK or two ago Mr. Isaac C. Jenkins, a wholesale merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., was wending his way home tired and gloomy, thinking of his hard lot in this uncharitable world; on his arrival he saw on his library table a letter which, when opened, he found to contain \$2,500, and these words, "I stole this from you years ago." Mr. Jenkins hasn't the slightest idea who sent the money.

It is the New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium*: "In several of the larger factories of this city traveling salesmen have been called in, as the establishments have all the business they can attend to and their factories are fully taxed by the orders now on hand."

Says the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*: "A year ago agents of rolling mills were beseeching railroad companies to buy iron on their own terms—and didn't meet with much success. Now the railroad companies are the beseechers."

The *Commercial* says: "But two hundred men were employed two months ago in the five iron furnaces along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and now there are over twelve hundred employed."

"A millennium of trade" is what the *Wheeling Register* calls it, adding: "All our mills are booming, all our factories running on double time, and why not?"

"Last year," says the *Pittsburgh Telegraph*, "about 1,200 telegraphic messages were sent or received in this city; now there are 3,000 a day."

Address of the State Committee.

The Republican State Committee have issued the following address:

To the people of Pennsylvania:
 The solid South only requires the aid of a few Northern States to reverse the verdict of the war; to indemnify unrepentant traitors for losses incurred in rebellion against the nation's life; to destroy the public credit by plundering the national Treasury, and to blast the restored prosperity of the people by repealing the financial and protective legislation to which we owe the revival of business. Does this overstate the danger to which our country is at this moment exposed? The unrestrained rule of the rebel Democracy means ruin. The leaders of this dangerous coalition will never hesitate to carry out their schemes if the power to carry them out can in any way be grasped.

Remember this: Any man who, on the night when the whole North was shouting over the surrender of Lee, had predicted that in fourteen years the Democratic party would be in the majority in the United States Senate and House of Representatives and that this Democratic majority in each house would be composed of two rebel officers to one Northern Democrat; that the rebel general in second command under Lee at Appomattox would be a Senator from Georgia; that the Postmaster General and the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy would be in the House, with more than a hundred rebel veterans making laws to govern and to punish their conquerors—the man then making such a prediction would have been believed to be on the road to a madhouse. And yet what would have been considered insane raving in 1865 is disgraceful history in 1879. With this fact in remembrance, who will dare to mark a limit to Southern arrogance and Democratic cringing? Will the salutary laws protecting industry, will the public credit, will the nation's honor be maintained and defended by the malignant enemies of them all? Shall our heroes continue on the pension rolls, or will they be forced to retire in favor of the veterans of the rebel armies? A Rebel-Democratic restoration in this country means that the "lost cause" has been regained, and no sane man can doubt this—no honest man can deny it. The safety of our country demands the eternal exclusion from power of that party in which every unrepentant rebel finds a congenial home and a hearty welcome, and finds it there because he remains in his sins, and for that reason only.

We are admonished by the rebel Democrats and their brevet assistants that State issues alone enter into the present campaign. The Republicans have nothing to do in even a harsh review of their record since 1860 in the conduct of State affairs. But State affairs must wait. A mighty national issue confronts us. Political murder has cemented the South into a solid mass for whoever the rebel Democracy nominates hereafter on a national ticket. Enough of the North is to be brought to follow the lead of these assassins. And this combination of murder on the one part and fraud and bribery on the other is a trial before the great tribunal of the great American people. On this august tribunal Pennsylvania's voice must make a profound impression. Her voice struggles for utterance, and it cannot be stifled. Pennsylvania can only speak in the returns of the election on November 4, and then the verdict of her people will be recorded—whether the rebel Democrats will it or not; and while the clamor for silence on national issues, forced on by crimes at which human nature stands aghast, the whole country anxiously awaits to hear from us, because these returns will signify our position on national issues and on these alone.

Maine, California, Colorado, Iowa and Ohio have spoken nobly. It remains for us, men of Pennsylvania, to give forth no uncertain sound on this momentous issue. It is the duty of every Republican and loyal Democrat in our State so to vote that the settlement of the war shall stand; that liberty for all shall be enforced; that fraud shall no longer subvert States; that the purchase of the Presidency shall never succeed, and that assassination shall be forever banished from among us as a political agency. And every man who sustained the Union against the Rebellion is earnestly urged to step forward now to again defend the Union from the same foe that assailed it from Fort Sumpter to Appomattox.

The Great Trade Revival.

Tuscarora coal operators have been advanced ten per cent.

Reading's new mill, that was started last week, employs 200 hands.

"We have more than we can do," is a common cry in Pittsburgh.

Kittanning mill owners will be ready for work by December 15.

Pittsburgh's Wampum Furnace will be started in three weeks.

Scranton's nail mill is running steadily, with 150 men employed.

Northumberland's Chulaskey Furnace, idle for years, has started up.

There are now 1,500 men employed on the Coleman estate in Lebanon.

"Haven't been so busy since the war," is the password of the iron men.

Large sums of Chicago capital are being invested in iron manufacturing in Western Pennsylvania.

The Smith & Sons pipe foundry in Pittsburgh has begun on double turn.

All the mills at Cleveland, Ohio, are working with full force on full time.

Four hundred men are now employed at the Lehigh Zinc Works in Bethlehem.

Two Danville furnaces, owned by Shipbuilder Roach, are about to go in blast.

Double turn of employees will be started at the Pettstown Bridge Works next week.

A new iron firm, the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company. Large works will be built.

The Brooks Locomotive Works, with 400 men, have orders ahead that will last till spring.

Iron is selling as fast as ever, and prices are still on the raise, with supplies running short.

Governor Matthews, of West Virginia, will make a trade revival speech in Allegheny shortly.

The Allegheny Furnace Station Rolling Mill, in Blair county, is running on full time, and six new furnaces are being built.

In loading cars a few years ago the rule was one ton to a wheel. Now it is two, and on some roads two and one-half to a wheel.

The Reading Times and Dispatch depreciates in strong terms the new stock gambling mania as the greatest foe to reviving prosperity in business.

General News.

Secretary Evans and General Sherman have returned to Washington.

J. and N. Haffir, brewers, of New York, failed last week. Liabilities, \$100,000.

Townbridge & Co., the oldest of the New York "bucket shops" (brokers), failed last week.

The incumbent officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have been re-elected at New York.

The Tuscarawas Valley (Ohio) coal operators have advanced their miners' wages from 60 to 70 cents per ton.

Several persons convicted in Boston last spring of violating the Federal election laws were recently fined \$50 each and costs.

The Boston Herald mentions the fact that in five months \$10,000 worth of English bicycles have been imported and sold by one firm in that city.

Yesterday the Total Abstinence Roman Catholic organizations of Boston made a street parade, and the column was reviewed by Governor Talbot and staff at the State House.

Mr. James P. Beck, who recently purchased the St. Louis Times-Journal, has withdrawn from the concern because Mr. B. M. Chambers, the former publisher, has not fulfilled the conditions of the sale.

Robert W. Turner, the Toronto, Ont., druggist's clerk who was struck on the head with a black-thorn stick by Lawrence Smith, for improper intimacy with his wife, died at the hospital there last week.

Miss Josephine Deland, aeronaut, writes from Ithaca, New York, to the editor of the New York Clipper, that the body of W. H. Donaldson, who was lost on a balloon trip from Chicago several years ago, has been found near Muskegon, Michigan, the man who found the body having two letters, a watch and a ring which belonged to Donaldson.

The product of the Schuylkill coal region for the week ending October 4th was 163,967 tons, as against 165,586 tons for the week previous, and 136,642 tons for the corresponding week last year. The total product for the week was 508,518 tons, against 513,100 tons for the same week of last year, an increase of 55,418 tons. The total output for the year so far is 18,367,545 tons, against 11,898,046 tons for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 7,465,498 tons. Yesterday was the limit of the period for signing the agreement to regulate the coal product, and as it has failed to be signed by the President of the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads, it has become inoperative. The trade is therefore left to regulate itself, and orders are brisk at the recent advance of 25 cents per ton, indicating that the year will wind up with a large trade at good prices.

ONE BOX OR SIX BOTTLES.—If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

CHEAP LEMON FLAVOR.—When lemons are plenty procure a quantity, cut them into thin slices, and lay them on plates to dry in the oven; when dry, put them into a tight bag, or close vessel, in the storeroom, where they are handy and agreeable for almost anything.

TO MAKE CHOCOLATE.—Two small squares of chocolate; cut it up fine; put into the chocolate pot; turn on to it two cups of boiling water; stir it up; set it to boil; then add two cups of milk; let it boil up once. Sugar to taste.

J. Neuman, Jr., Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

J. NEUMAN, JR.

THE KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is Selling
Is Selling
Is Selling
Is Selling

His Stock Of
His Stock Of
His Stock Of
His Stock Of

Ready Made Clothing
Ready Made Clothing
Ready Made Clothing
Ready Made Clothing

At Cost and Freight.
At Cost and Freight.
At Cost and Freight.
At Cost and Freight.

As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSYLVANIA.



Dennis Kearney isn't coming east this year. Secretary Flynn, of California Workingmen's party, writes to the Society of the National Workingmen's party here that the count is going on slowly and a recount will be demanded, as "we are all well satisfied that fraud is or has been at work to count some of our men out. In the election just closed we have secured over 40 of our candidates and feel sure, from good evidence, that the rest are counted out." Flynn also says that the Legislature is to be elected next year; that the Chinese must go, and so on, and that Kearney is indispensable.

Powell Bond, a prominent resident of Roslyn, L. I., died Thursday night from the effects of a pistol shot received at the hands of his brother Howard, on Wednesday. The pistol went off accidentally while in Howard's hand, and the ball entering the stomach of the deceased.

A fire panic was created in Grammar School No. 4, New York, the other day, by the janitor throwing some waste paper into the furnace. Great excitement reigned for a time, but order was at last restored. None of the children were hurt.

FACTS VS. THEORY. In regard to the method of coloring butter. The theory is that cows when well fed and cared for will make yellow butter; the fact is that not one in ten will except in times of flush pasture.

This is just the reason that the very best dairymen in this country use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color. We warrant it to add at least five cents per pound to the value of white butter, a return of one dollar for every cent it costs.

"I AM ALL PLAYED OUT" is a common complaint. If you feel so get a package of Kidney-wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the Kidneys, Bowels and Liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

New Advertisements.

Sellers' Cough Syrup!

50 Years Before the Public.

Pronounced by all to be the most pleasant and efficacious remedy now in use, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. Over a million bottles sold within a few years. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that cannot be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLER'S LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural College of the State of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of electing managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Thomas Granly, in Lemont, on Monday, November 2, 1879, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Centre County, the undersigned will expose to public sale on Thursday, the 28th day of September, 1879, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the Court House in Bellefonte, the undivided one-half of all that valuable tract of uninclosed land situated in the township of Walker, Centre county, Pa., containing 150 acres, more or less, and surveyed in the warrant name of Christian Rohrer, said tract being well timbered, and being underlaid with a heavy and rich deposit of iron ore.

TERMS.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale.
D. Z. KLINE,
Guardian.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the various ordinances of the Borough of Bellefonte, I have impounded one RED and WHITE SPOTTED BULL, and the owner or owners thereof have not claimed him; notice is hereby given that the said bull will be sold according to law on FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the pound in Bellefonte.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of L. A. Shaver among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—DECEASED OF SAMUEL HALL, late of Endell, Luzerne county, deceased. Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated without delay to

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH GARNER, late of Centre county, deceased. Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated, without delay to

ANNA GARNER,
Administratrix

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of Caleb C. Way, deceased. In pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed to sale, at public outcry, on the premises in Half Moon township, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1879,

The following described real estate, the property of Caleb C. Way, deceased, viz.: Two lots in tracts of parcels of land adjacent to each other, and the whole constituting one plantation, situated in Half Moon township, bounded and described as follows: The one thereof beginning at a chestnut on the London line; thence by the London line to the north line of the Thompson, dec'd, south forty-two degrees, east two hundred and sixty-seven and one-half perches to post, original white oak gone; thence by land of Isaac Way south fifty-five degrees west forty-nine and one-half perches to stones; thence by land of Robert Way north forty-seven and two-thirds degrees west two hundred and seventy-one and one-tenth perches to stones on the London line at Muncy ridge, thence along the same north forty-eight degrees east seventy-three and eight-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety-eight and one-half acres, with allowance of six per cent, etc. The other thereof, beginning at a chestnut and London line at a unity ridge, thence along the same, also along the above and foregoing described tract south forty-eight degrees west fifty-nine and one-tenth perches to a post, original white oak gone; thence by ridge line of Robert Way north forty-one and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and forty-two and one-tenth perches to stones on the north line of summit of Muncy ridge, thence along same lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co. north fifty-three and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and twenty-six perches to stones, thence by land of Wm. L. Wilson south thirty-eight degrees east eighty-one perches to stones, thence by same land south thirty-seven and one-half degrees east sixty-eight perches to post on London line, thence by lands of the late John Thompson, deceased, south fifty-eight degrees west fifty-nine and three-tenths perches to post, thence by the tract of land first above described north forty-six and one-half degrees west two and eight-tenths perches to chestnut, the place of beginning, containing thirty-nine acres and one hundred and forty-eight perches, and allowance of six per cent, etc., the whole consisting of

128 ACRES, 68 PERCHES AND ALLOWANCE. Having thereon erected a two-story weather-boarded log dwelling house, a good Bank Barn, an Orchard in good bearing condition, a never-failing Spring of limestone water near the dwelling house.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, the balance and the balance in two years—the two latter payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises, with interest from date of consummation of sale.

GEORGE W. FISHER,
SARAH R. WAY,
Executors, etc.

40-41

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.—I, John Spangler, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre,

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1879, It being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, the polls to be opened at 7 o'clock A. M. and closed at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time the freemen of Centre county will vote by ballot for the following officers, to-wit:

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person for the office of Jury Commissioner.

Also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to-wit:

For the Township of Haines, at the public house of I. D. Boyer, Aronsburg.
For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormtown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.
For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct), at the public house of D. J. Moyer, in Centre Hall.
For the township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.
For the township of College, in the school house at Leont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.
For the township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the public house at Baldville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Bouldsburg.
For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Co. Rt. House in Bellefonte.
For the township of Walker, at the school house at Hahlersburg.

For the Borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said Borough.
For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.
For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonsville.

For the Borough of Millsburg, at the school house in Millsburg.
For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.
For the township of Penn, at the public house of William S. Musser.

For the Borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said Borough.
For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.
For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Book.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.
For the Borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the Borough of Philipsburg, in the new school house in said Borough.
NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff of Centre Co.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified that I am the owner of the following real estate, to-wit: Cook stove, 4 beds, and bedding, 4 carpets, 2 room stoves, kitchen furniture, bureau, lounge, 2 sets chairs

41-41 D. H. HASTINGS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William M. Idings, late of Union township, deceased, all persons are cautioned not to interfere with the same, to-wit: Cook stove, 4 beds, and bedding, 4 carpets, 2 room stoves, kitchen furniture, bureau, lounge, 2 sets chairs

MARY JANE IDINGS,
JOHN S. IDINGS,
Fleming, Oct. 8th, '79 Administrators.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank of Bellefonte, at

Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the

close of business October 2, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts \$256,727.32

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00

Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages 18,450.00

Due from approved reserve agents 35,584.69

Due from National Banks 31,621.10

State Banks and Bankers 6,975.10

Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures 27,290.01

Current Expenses and Taxes paid 2,158.88

Checks and other cash items 1,857.80

Gifts of other Banks 3,500.00

Fractional currency (including nickels) 148.61

Specie 4,550.00

Legal tender notes 25,000.00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 4,309.60

Total \$492,958.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in \$100,000.00

Surplus fund 35,000.00

Undivided profits 35,000.00

National Bank notes outstanding 50,000.00

Individual deposits subject to check 111,699.53

Time certificates of deposits 14,577.79

Due to other National Banks 18,450.00

Due to State Banks and Bankers 589.19

Total \$492,958.12

State of Pennsylvania, [S. S.]

COUNTY OF CENTRE.

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named

Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement

is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

8th day of October, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHERMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest.

E. C. HUGHES, } Directors.

JAS. A. BEAVER, }

FOR SALE.

—O—

The property formerly used for a Rolling

Mill near the Glass Works, consisting of

21-3 ACRES OF GROUND

with building thereon, 290 feet square, and an

OFFICE 18 BY 36 FEET,

A RAILROAD

connecting with main road, the track running

into the building.

Telephone Wires

connecting the office with all parts of town

—O—

This property is admirably adapted for a

COAL & GRAIN DEPOT,

or for storing and handling Agricultural Im-

plements, Plaster, Phosphate, or Lumber.

This is a SPECTACULAR CHANCE for a Live

Man to build up a

Paying Business.

TERMS of payment easy. For further information

apply to

37-38 A. S. VALENTINE,

Bellefonte.

\$10 to \$1000 Invested in Wall Street

every month. Book sent free containing every-

thing. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17

Wall Street, New York.

38-40

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of stock-

holders of Phillipsburg & Bellefonte Turn-

pike Road Co., for the purpose of electing man-

agers for the ensuing year, will be held at the

Brookbrook House, in Bellefonte, on Monday,

November 3, 1879, at 3 o'clock P. M.

41-41 MORTIS THOMPSON, Secy.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all whom it may

concern, I made an entry on the farm

purchased by J. P. Harris, December 1866, for

the purpose of foreclosure, before two witnesses,

who were prevented from doing as the law

directs. I requested three attorneys, in the

presence of witnesses, to get me a writ of ad-

judment to be served on J. P. Harris, and they

would not do it, and I am now obliged to give

my reasons for foregoing the mortgage. The

administrator got the right to sell before he

filed his accounts. The law in the Orphans' Court

is, that the administrator must give an account

of all the property belonging to the estate before

he can give any legal deed, and the proceeds

from the first purchase money, after all debts

are paid, to be given to the person entitled

thereto, and if this is not done, the administrator

can give no legal deed. Therefore, J. P. Harris

has no legal deed to this farm. An auditor was appointed by me to take possession of the

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Store.
GRAND FALL OPENING
—AT THE—
BEE HIVE
ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I wish to inform the public that I have just received an
ALL NEW IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS ALL N.W.
And I am also better prepared to furnish you with all your wants in my line, having made it a study to buy just such goods as are wanted, and, notwithstanding the advance on all goods, I am selling them at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
My business is founded on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, which you will find in all cities—SQUARE DEALING and HONESTY. My stock is complete in all its branches, consisting of
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS & TRIMMINGS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, BLANKETS, CLOAKS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, DOMESTICS, &C., &C.
All My Goods are Marked in Plain Figures.
Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully Yours,
J. H. BAULAND.
MY MOTTO IS: "One price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation."
39-40
Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Grain! Grain! Grain!
LAWRENCE L. BROWN,
Dealer in
COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.
OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD
Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN
ANTHRACITE COAL!
Best Qualities Always on Hand,
WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED.
HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.
Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortridge & Co.
11-26-4f
Paper Hangings.
F. T. HOWELL & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
1216 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FARMERS AND THRESHERS
wishing to purchase first-class articles
Threshers and Cleaners,
also one and two-horse tread power and thresh-
ers, will do well to call on or address the man-
ufacturer.
These separators can be attached to four
horse powers. All machines warranted.
J. M. RULSHIZER, Manufacturer,
11-26-5m* Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa.
James Zimmerman, Agent, Millsburg, Pa.
BELLEFONTE, SEPTEMBER, 1879.
ORGANS 10 stops, 3 sets. Reeds, 2 Kees
Swells, Stood & Book, only \$92.
7 Oct. Pianos, Stood, Cover &
Book, only \$143.75. Illustrated Newspaper
sent free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Wash-
ington, N. J.
\$1200 returns in 30 days on \$100 in-
formation free. Like profits weekly on stock
options of \$10 to \$50. Address T. Potter Wright
& Co., Bankers, 33 Wall St., N. Y.
42-4 w
Music About to be Revived!
PROF. STRADLING,
Formerly of Bristol, Pa., is prepared to give in-
struction to all persons desiring on the
Piano, Organ, and all Brass and String
Instruments. Pianos tuned—Sat-
isfaction guaranteed. Terms
reasonable.
Orders may be left at the residence of Mr. R.
A. Laird, Bellefonte, Pa.
28-5m*

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

NEW YORK.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK Oct. 20, 1879.

It seems we are shortly to boast a new attraction in the way of Zoological Gardens which are to eclipse the famous popular resorts where the lords of creation make themselves acquainted with wild and curious birds, beasts, reptiles and fishes, in London, Paris or Berlin. A regular trap was sprung on the Wall street people, and capital was subscribed quietly for the new enterprise without letting them have a finger in the pie. Two million dollars have been raised by the "Universal Conservatory and Zoological Garden Company," which, it is said, consists so far of quite a limited number of very wealthy people. They have bought thirty-three acres of ground between 155th and 159th Sts., St. Nicholas avenue and the Harlem River, within view of High Bridge, the Croton Aqueduct and the lively scene of almost daily regattas and pleasure sailing, rowing and steaming. Eminent engineers and artists have been engaged to lay out the grounds, and a small army of workmen will shortly be busily employed in carrying out their instructions. Besides beautiful gardens and the inclosures for the animals, there will be a lake and island, an arcade for stores of all kinds, quite an imposing architectural affair, restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys, Swiss cottages, and other attractions innumerable. In fact, it seems determined to draw all the people to the north end of Manhattan Island next year, and away from Coney Island. The result probably will be that both will be largely patronized, as good times are now on us, no better proof being required to show it than just such investments of prudent business men. What the circus people think of all this sort of thing can only be surmised. The visiting menageries are familiar enough now, but can hardly hold their own against a really valuable permanent collection, and for many miles in the vicinity of New York even the most unsophisticated of country persons will prefer to lay up a few dollars, and see New York and its wonders, rather than vegetate at home and contribute to the casual circus.

It really seems a pity that some people should grow so rich that they don't know how much money they've got and get too lazy to find out. Another case of an employee tempted in this way has come to light. The man was trusted—of course, they all are—and was the actual, though not nominal, manager of a large umbrella manufacturing house. He quietly walked off with \$50,000, which he had appropriated during a term of years. Nobody missed the money, and he might have gone on stealing till he died if he hadn't got tired of work, or frightened about the almost improbable detection of his misdeeds. He had been speculating, another common weakness of such gentry.

The crushed worm has turned at last vicious on the police, and Capt. Williams is at this moment again under trial with the likelihood of getting a little the worst of the present encounter. He is charged with assaulting and using gross language to a reporter. The press is the one thing he had hitherto shown common sense enough to let alone. It is a match for his club. Another officer of the less exalted grade of patrolman has been found in damages to the sum of \$2,500 for false arrest. In this case, too, it was a newspaper man he unwarily fell across. It appears that an editor and a lady, whom he was escorting home from the opera, were humming snatches of the music. The policeman ordered them to stop, and outrageously insulted the lady. The gentleman remonstrated and was promptly arrested and locked up all night, and as promptly discharged the next morning.

The fashion writers tell us we are again to be afflicted with the miseries to eyes and shins of hoopskirts.—Ladies' dresses have been very becoming and sensible the last two years, and why the milliners will insist on inventing forms of ugliness to be worn for fashion's sake by every one is "one of them things no fellow can understand." The latest craze of the young and lovely is to meander through the streets with broad belts of coarse canvass or webbing with bridle leather straps and iron buckles, for all the world like a surcingle of a saddle!

The American Institute Fair, which formally opened a short time ago, is now in full swing, and really looks better than before. This is becoming a stereotyped expression, but it is lit-

erally the only one possible. So steadily an improvement can be noticed in few displays of human ingenuity. It is one of the oldest of our institutions, and the father of the eminently successful fairs held so widely all over the continent, for since our manufacturers have invaded Mexico and the Brazilians are going to hold a permanent fair at Rio de Janeiro under the immediate patronage of the Emperor, we may fairly admit our neighbors south of our frontier to a share of the credit for enterprises all America should enjoy. RADIX.

Zulu and Alaska.

Zulu and Alaska, the two latest acquisitions, the first by the old English people, and the other by the New Englanders, or the Yankees, represent territories for settlement so remotely separated as to be scarcely comparable, and yet they form the evidence of the indomitable will of two great nations for advance and spread of the institutions, which cannot be misunderstood to be a mere delight in conquest. Alaska has never been tested as fully in its value of resources as it is bound to be within the next two or three years. At the time our Government obtained the control of that territory we were on the verge of a great financial crisis into which the country was so soon thereafter plunged, so that from that period until the present the development of the trade of Alaska has not been realized, not even approached in its wonderful exhaustiveness, as future events must prove it to be. The cost of Alaska to the United States in no manner equals what Zulu and amount to the English Government. There was no bloodshed, no deception practiced, no oppression indulged to secure possession of or obtain American hold of Alaska. The acquisition of this territory was like that of Louisiana from France, a matter of fair dealing and commercial consideration. A price was put upon it and then paid, a mode of getting territory which the English never practiced. The United States have never gone to war with any of its neighbors for the purpose of wresting territory from them to enable us to extend the lines of our boundaries. When Texas was acquired it was peaceful annexation, and when Mexico endeavored to resist the act of Texas, that country had been independent, a recognized government among the nations of the world. The acquisition of California was not a premeditated affair. After the peace with Mexico, California was surrendered as an indemnity to the victor. Hence, we repeat, the United States Government never went to war with any nation to extend its boundaries. In the case of Alaska, the acquisition was the result of commercial diplomacy, the act of one government anxious to sell, and of another able to buy for what it purchased. There is no doubt whatever that in the near future Alaska will be of vast importance, commercially and politically, to the people of the United States. We believe it will be of far greater value in these respects to the republic of the United States than Zulu and Afghanistan can ever become to the British Empire. It cost Great Britain so much more in money to acquire control in Zulu and than it did the United States to plant its flag in Alaska that in a financial way, we shall always have the advantage in this acquisition, while the holding of what we have purchased is of little expense compared to that of the English in retaining what they wrested from the savages of Africa. There is no doubt, however, that American rule in Alaska and British progress in Africa will have the most important bearing on the commerce of the world. And while England is warring in Zulu and Afghanistan, she forgets or is indifferent to the fact that the American people are deriving the most substantial results from their commercial intercourse with Asia—their dealing in China and Japan, where, as in the acquisition of Alaska, their course of proceeding in securing what they now possess has been marked by acts of peace and the very fairest commercial transactions. While not desiring to diverge from the comparison of manner in which America gained her foreign territory, and that in which Great Britain enlarges her boundaries, the advantages which the United States secured in China and Japan, long before our civil war, enabled the American people to overcome the embarrassments which ensued after the termination of the conflict much sooner and more thoroughly than we could otherwise have done. It gave us markets and cash customers which we never had before. It secured us revenues that counteracted the effects of the drain created by the havoc of war, and it tended to developments which could not have been accomplished by any other means. All this marks the difference between American and British progress. Our career in Alaska, although it is yet not of a marked character, will be far more beneficial in a commercial and political bearing than that of Great Britain in Zulu and Afghanistan. English rule in Afghanistan will always be a burden to the English Government. And it will be interesting to watch the success in governing these two latest acquisitions of the people, of New England on the one, and of the Anglo-Saxon on the other. The part the Zulu and Alaska will play in the future of both Europe and America. The future diplomacy that will center around Alaska will involve American and Russian interests to a degree that will bring these powers closer together than any European government ever supposed it possible.

Their Avowed Purpose.

The individual known as the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of South Carolina is a fair specimen of Southern politics. When the statement is given out that the Republican party will reorganize and present a ticket, the Southern fire eater comes out very promptly and announces that a "lively time" and "serious disturbance" will follow if such a movement should be attempted. This is the State where Hamburg Massacre Butler murdered scores of negroes in cold blood, where the Postmaster at Blackville was attacked and barely escaped with his life, because he was an active Republican and there fore objectionable to the chivalry of the Palmetto State, the same one in which Secession first raised its head. This is the formal institution which the rifle clubs are giving to the Republicans and yet the vaunting Confederate leaders and subversive organs of the party, attempt to make the people believe there is a free ballot in the South. The fact is, it is too free, for these unrepentant overawe and entirely ostracize any man who has the patriotic hardihood to support the party of his honest convictions, if it does not happen to be the Confederate league. By this policy of terrorism and bulldozing they propose to keep a Solid South, and in so doing will retain their present quota of three-fourths of the Democratic caucus by which the entire party North and South is controlled absolutely, and its affairs directed by the sceptre of political power wielded by the same army that a short time ago organized one of the most wicked rebellions known to the pages of all modern history.

Having decreed that they will permit no one to interfere with their general orders, they scruple at nothing to gain their infamous ends. The whole territory lately in rebellion is absolute proof of this fact. Political brigandage, with its accompaniment of outlawry, ostracism, intimidation and murder, are the every-day scenes which tell the tale of how they control the power in the late Confederate dominions. South Carolina, Texas, Kentucky and Mississippi, and in fact the whole tier of States which broke from the Federal compact, and dishonored the vows they had most solemnly taken, and all under the domination of the Confederate State Rights terrorism. Dare they deny it? They do not attempt it, but defiantly announce their heinous purpose, and in the case of this Chairman from the State which was the great hot-bed of treason in their war for disunion. The party organs in the North, either wholly ignore this desperate state of affairs, or aduce some manufactured, illy-conceived palliating excuses. We must expect this. It is their party; they are governed by the dictum of the ultra Southern men, through the caucus whose fiat is law irrevocable. It remains therefore for the Solid North to unite, and by the voice of the people, through the potent influence of the ballot-box, declare against this lawless, despotic condition of affairs, and demand a free ballot, with equal and exact justice to all men.

Household Recipes.

SOUP SAGE.—Half a cupful of butter and stir in a tablespoonful of flour and one pint boiling water, nearly one cupful of sugar, two spoonfuls of good vinegar; spice to taste.

CURRIANT CAKE.—Two cups of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream tartar, one pound of currants, and seven eggs.

TO MAKE CHOCOLATE.—Two small squares of chocolate; cut it up fine; put into the chocolate pot; turn on to it two cups of boiling water; stir it up; set it to boil; then add two cups of milk; let it boil up once. Sugar to taste.

CHEAP LEMON FLAVOR.—When lemons are plenty procure a quantity, cut them into thin slices, and lay them on plates to dry in the oven; when dry, put them into a tight bag, or close vessel, in the storeroom, where they are handy and agreeable for almost anything.

In *Harpers Magazine* for November, we find the following about "The Songless Bird." The sparrow comes from a good family, having a host of representatives in Europe, and a full list in North America; but, strange to say, it is the only scion of their large division of the bird tribe from which the gift of song seems to have been wholly withheld. Everybody who has strolled through the country during May and June has listened to the sweet love carols of our chirping and song sparrows, but no one ever heard the sparrow in question utter a single sound that possessed the faintest melody—nothing but that incessant complaining chirp and distressful chatter from one end of the year to the other—no intermission, no rest. If it could sing like our east-bird, or even the clumsy robin, for instance, it is safe to say, never have been aroused, because in all fairness, waiving the question of song, the sparrow can not be called any better or worse than the rest of its kind, which are all plump, sober, dull-plumaged birds.

One of the sweetest songs we have heard this many a day, is entitled "We Shall Meet all the Little Ones There." Words and music by Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Although all our little ones are graciously spared in the editorial home, we must confess to a breakdown in tears when trying to sing these touching words. The song is an inspiration of comfort, surely, to all whose homes have been invaded by death. It is one of the few compositions which will live for generations. To all lovers of music we say, send 40 cents to the author and bless the household by a copy of this gem.—*Methodist Recorder*

An elderly gentleman called at a lodging house, and asked the servant who opened the door:
"Have you a room to let?"
"Yes," she replied; "but—"
"But, what?" asked the old gentleman.
"You are over sixty, aren't you?" asked the girl.
"Yes," he replied, "I'm sixty-five."
"I thought so," said the girl. "You can't have the room, as my mistress don't want any funerals from her house!"

CORN BREAD.—One pint of yellow Indian meal, one pint of flour, through which thoroughly mix one tablespoonful of lard, one tablespoonful sugar (or more, according to taste), two eggs, one pint of sour milk or buttermilk, in which has been stirred one tablespoonful of soda previously dissolved in a little water. Bake in a quick oven.

WHITE CUP CAKE.—Four pounds of sugar, and one of butter; beat five eggs with the sugar; put one teaspoonful of soda in a cup of sour milk; grate one nutmeg and put in it, with one tablespoonful of cinnamon; then cream the butter and sugar with the other ingredients; stir it well and bake in a tin mould.

BOSTON FISH BALLS.—Half a pound of cod-fish, three ounces suet shred fine, a small lump of butter, a teaspoonful of bread crumbs, pepper, salt and nutmeg, and two teaspoonfuls of anchovy sauce. Pound all together in a mortar, mix with an egg, divide into small cakes, and fry them a light brown.

"When I with a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideal in life were centered on being a clown. Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the ill-bred reply.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The following are the Premiums Awarded at the Late County Fair.

CLASS I—STALLIONS.
Best stallion for heavy draught, George P. Blair.
Second best stallion for heavy draught, Downing.
Best stallion for light draught, Harry Downing.
This stallion, "Young Gamble," being owner of the county, cannot receive the premium, but it is the best exhibit in all respects in this class.

CLASS II—STUD COWS UNDER FOUR YEARS.
Best stud cow between 2 and 3 years, Dempster Mook.
Second best stud cow between 2 and 3 years, Wm. B. Miller.
Best stud cow under 1 year, Wm. J. Dale.

CLASS III—OLD COWS UNDER FOUR YEARS.
Best old cow between 2 and 3 years, Elmer Thomas.
Second best old cow between 2 and 3 years, Daniel C. Grove.

CLASS IV—MARES UNDER FOUR YEARS.
Best mare cow between 2 and 3 years, V. Miller.
Second best mare cow between 2 and 3 years, Hezekiah Hoy.

CLASS V—MARES UNDER ONE YEAR.
Best mare cow under 1 year, A. G. Osmer.
Second best mare cow under 1 year, A. G. Osmer.

CLASS VI—BRED MARES FOR ALL WORK.
Best bred mare for all work with foal, G. W. Musser.
Second best, Wm. J. Dale.

CLASS VII—DRAUGHT, FARM AND TEAM HORSES.
Best horse for heavy draught, A. V. Miller.
Second best, J. H. Fisher.

CLASS VIII—LIGHT HORSES.
Best mare for heavy and light work, Hezekiah Hoy.
Second best, J. G. Rider.

CLASS IX—HORSES FOR CARRIAGE OR ROAD.
Best pair of horses, J. H. Hoyt.
Second best, Thomas Decker.

CLASS X—HORSES FOR CARRIAGE OR ROAD.
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CLASS XL—HORSES FOR CARRIAGE OR ROAD.
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Bob Burdett's Farewell to Summer.

The summer is past. The harvest is ended. The vacation is over. The summer parties are broken up, and the summer friends have gone home. The ducks we shot are still flying around, happy as the ducks we did not shoot. The trout we caught are growing in weight from day to day. The memories of mountain and forest and sea linger to fill the coming winter days with the grace of summer sunshine. No more the fond mosquito winds his mellow horn; the black ant haunts alone the long, long deserted picnic grounds, no good man settles on his sand-bank nest. The grape smiles out in ruddy bloom where erst the strawberry mocked the languid pocket-book. The sound of the "agricultural horse trot" is heard in the land, as the honest horseman wanders from fair to county fair and enters his horse under as many names as there are counties in the United States. Again the agricultural associations are making enough money on the gambling privilege to pay the premiums on the needle-work and sausage on the hoof. Gone is the salmon roe; gone is the book of flies; gone is the internal economy of the pocket-book; gone are several things. The breezes of October sigh dreamily through the rustling blades of the ripening corn, and the wide lecture field smiles with the promise of harvest.

He was a man of dissolute practices and irregular habits, and he lived here. He groined in his sleep, and his wife arose to light the lamp. He beheld the vast display of his wife's striped stockings, and then murmured to himself:

"I've got them sure this time."

"Got what?"

"Got the delirium tremens. I'm seeing animals of all kinds. I've just seen a zebra."

She turned down the light and the menagerie was closed.

"Do you see that stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sydney Smith. "This stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed," said the remorseless Sydney, "and yet it is nothing but a stick."

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, soap and water, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Permanent, hair oil, hair restorative, etc., constantly on hand. *Wanted and Good Notice.* 5-11

W. M. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Penny's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-12-13

Dry Goods & Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cash Store,
STATE COLLEGE, PA.,
where can always be found a full line of
FRESH GROCERIES,
CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's App'd Peas,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellys,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs,
Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy
Soaps, and toilet articles generally.
BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEW-
ING TOBACCO.
Cigars Wholesale and Retail!
Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.
Highest prices paid for country
produce.

JOHN W. STUART,
vol 11-7-13
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

A FULL LINE OF FINE
CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS.
Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.
CHICAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.

Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community and is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cures indigestion, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should have it. For the cure of weak stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Sulphate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark. Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only pure and efficient remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Indigestion and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth, and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in 51 bottles or six bottles for \$5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive
Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 228 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for a circular with a treatise on all kinds of adobe free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the work. Price \$1.00, it never fails to remove all kinds of children or grown persons. Directions with it. 42-41

Tinware.
What's in a Name?
E. A. SMITH,
TINSMITH.

ALL MY TINWARE WARRANTED.
BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE
SMITH TINWARE.

ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING
MADE A SPECIALTY BY ME.

My Work Is All Warranted!

LIGHTNING RODS
Erected and Repaired.

Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and Furnaces. Also set, clean and repair stoves, &c.

COME AND SEE
Under Wilson, McFarlane & Co.'s Hardware
Depot, First National Bank Block. 13-13-15

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!
JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES FORKS SCYTHES CRADLES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet
all demands in this line.

Insurance.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-1-13. GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High-street, Bellefonte.

J. H. MORRISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Homes insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conrad House with David W. FORTNEY, Esq. 12-11-13

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.
Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT
will restore the healthy action and all these diseases will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will see more to the number. Take it and health will come more gladly to your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package of once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, BARNARD & CO., Druggists,
Belleville, Pa. (Will send postpaid)

Lumber.
YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.
F. W. CRIDER.
P. B. CRIDER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS.

YARD AT SNOW SHOE, PA.
F. W. CRIDER.

MANUFACTURERS.

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duane Hall & Co's Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherboards; Shingles, Boards, and Strapping; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

A reasonable amount of lumber taken in exchange

for a reasonable amount of lumber taken in exchange

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New Advertisements.
BOOKS FOR MILLION
WOMAN
MARRIAGE

"The Private Medical Adviser"
on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Vari-
coseles, etc., also on Syphilis, Sexual Debility,
and Impotency. From the pen of a Physician,
Resident of the New York Hospital, and
author of the best-selling "Medical Book,"
of 100,000 copies, it contains the most
valuable information on all the above
subjects, and is a most valuable and
valuable work for the private physician,
and for the patient. Price, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice,"
a lecture on Syphilis, Stricture, Vari-
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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer. Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Out—The mountain fires.

—Bellefonte has eighteen telephones.

—An immense stock of new goods at Lyon & Co's.

—The best and cheapest black cashmer at Lyon & Co's.

—The leaves from the Court House yard are being removed.

—Nickle plated pen, pencil and rubber for 10 cents at Green's.

—Yesterday we noticed the Rev. S. T. Thompson on our streets.

—Dr. Dobbins has moved to the rooms over Zeigler's drug store.

—The biggest lot of handsome overcoats at Lyon & Co's. *Dirt cheap.*

—Apples are selling for 25 cents a bushel at the lower end of the county.

—Ye stylish young men, if you want a nobby suit, call at Lyon & Co's.

—Mr. Laird is repairing his home on the Academy hill quite extensively.

—The public schools at Spring Mills commenced their winter term last Monday.

—Prof. W. P. Hosterman will open a pay or private school at Penn Hall this winter.

—John C. Miller & Co. are agents for the new Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

—Just received a large lot of children's coats at Lyon & Co's. Call and see them.

—Geo. Jack, of Boalsburg, reports great joy over the rain and says times are picking up.

—For coughs and colds the best article is Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Blood-Root.

—Go to Sechler's meat market for a good roast, the best place in town to buy meat at. Don't forget it.

—Lead pencils at 1 cent; pencils with rubber at 2 cents; pencils at 5 cents; pencils at 8 cents, at Green's.

—Mr. Sam. Foster had charge of the jury last week. He escaped spending the Sabbath with them only as by fire.

—Our friend, Ellis Orvis, was an important witness on the Houtz-Pruner case. Ellis is kept busy as a surveyor.

—The Millheim Journal says that the river at Lewisburg is so low that boats cannot cross, a thing that seldom happens.

—Demme Tomlinson, of Aaronsburg, has lately returned to that place from an extended summer tour thro' the West.

—A fine lot of chamois skins, both lime and oil tanned, ranging in price from 10 cents to 75 cents, just received at Green's.

—Mr. Beach, our old friend, now in the last year of his theological course, was in town on Monday. He left the same day for Princeton.

—Friend Grow evidently reads the REPUBLICAN with care. We'll try to make it edifying, Alva, but don't call the touches "ear-marks."

—Mr. Thomas Hall, of Aaronsburg, has built a new frame house. It is said he contemplates matrimony when the building is completed.

—The cigar store of C. A. Lindsey has, we are told, changed hands, having been sold to the owner's brother. Mr. C. Lindsey intends going West.

—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for sale by John C. Miller & Co. are not the old machines improved, but are an entirely new invention.

—The Presbyterian churches of Jacksonville and Hubersburg have extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of St. Mary's. Hope he will accept.

—Mr. James Boyer and wife, a young married couple of Aaronsburg, are going to make their first trial of house-keeping, or in fact are making it, for they began last week.

—The improvements at Reynolds' mill are about finished. Two large water wheels, a new fore-bay, a plaster wheel and scroll block have been added to this large mill.

—The Millheim Journal says that G. W. Foot, a son of John D. Foot, of that place has been injured in some way not known at time of going to press, so seriously as to endanger his life.

—Saturday brought us rain, and how it was welcomed! No one seemed disappointed. No plan seemed interrupted. All were glad to see the dashing, splashing rain. More yet is the common wish.

Glass Ball Shooting.

The Bellefonte sportsmen seem to have fallen quite in love with this amusing modern practice, and if its exercise tend to the development of skill will improve, and perhaps excel as marksmen.

Prior to the practice for the fair contest, Bellefonte had never witnessed this form of shooting, but the enthusiastic crowd at that exhibition gave ample testimony to the interest that the novelty had awakened. Nor has this died away with the spasmodic excitement of that season, but the rather grown until last week two contests were had and another to-day.

The purpose of the glass ball shooting is simply to develop, we believe, a finer wing-shot.

The device used is a spiral spring fastened to a rectangular board, and on the top of which rests an open cup. In this cup the ball is laid. The spring is then wound up with strings much the same as is the nursery spinning-top—which, when quickly pulled first puts the springs in rotary motion and then throws the ball from the cup. It rises about twenty feet, is thrown about thirty yards and, careening through the air, is shot at by the fiery Nimrods who stand off from the traps some eighteen yards, totally ignorant as to the direction in which the revolving spring may throw the ball. Imagine their eager suspense. About one dozen balls are usually shot by each rifleman. Having shot once, to shoot again becomes at once one's great desire, while ambition to be the champion is held in no mean measure. To envelop the matter with intense interest, sides are chosen by two leaders, the body of gentlemen constituting a side being, with their captain, called "a team." These selected, the gauntlet is thrown by one to the other in the form of a challenge to meet at specified time and place and shoot. In keeping with this course, two teams were organized a week ago, one led by Harry Hale, the other by Mr. Wilkinson. These shot ten balls with a score of 34 to 22, in favor of Mr. Hale.

On the following Friday, Oct. 17, two new teams were formed. Of the one, Mr. John Moore was captain, with Messrs. H. S. Hale, T. Deschner, Wilson Hayes and F. P. Blair as colleagues. Of the second, the captain was Mr. W. L. Malin, with assistants W. H. Wilkinson, H. C. Valentine, Ed. Foster, Rev. John Hewitt. At half past two, the two teams met on the fair grounds, where was gathered a goodly company of our best citizens including many ladies. With Mr. Cam. Burnside as umpire, the teams shot for one hour and a half with the following score:

Moore	10 10 11 10 11 11 10 11	69
Hale	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Deschner	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Hayes	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Blair	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Malin	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Wilkinson	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Valentine	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Foster	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88
Hewitt	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88

Four of these gentlemen, Messrs. Hayes, Blair, Foster and Rev. Mr. Hewitt, were in game for the first time, which explains their score.

This pleasant recreation has been before our town but a month, and already many are full of enthusiasm over it. To-day another team has a contest and we bespeak it a good day and happy issue.

—Quite pretty last week were the mountains round about Bellefonte. Some children, below Mr. Landis', setting fire in fun to mountain leaves lost control to their private little bonfire and we had the pleasure, as well as the pain, of witnessing a fine night scene. Up the hill in serpent path beautifully leaped the angry flame, to the terror and risk of not a few hill-side homes. Mr. Alexander's house was strewn with ashes, while a tenant below was compelled to fight all night the fire already master of his garden fence. A good deal of timber was burnt and stunted, we are sorry to say. Particularly pretty was the mountain after the main fire line had gone to the other side, presenting much the appearance of the old war night encampment, and no doubt awakening many a fond, as well as sad and bitter memory of the tenting on "The Old Camp Ground." The rain of Saturday extinguished the flames, saved property and sole away our picture.

—We are glad to hear young men speak in high terms of Mr. Heebner, the teacher of languages at the Academy. Mr. H. is young and, we believe, most efficient, which must add great pleasure to Mr. Hughes, and contribute much toward the success of his school. The corps of teachers being in general good, let the rooms be full.

—The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is without exception the best machine ever placed before the public. Call at The Model Book Store of J. C. Miller and examine it.

—Best prints at Lyon & Co's for 5 1/2 cents per yard.

Election of Officers of the Y. M. C. A.

It was announced last week that on Friday evening last the report of the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. would be read by J. Harris O'Brien and the election of officers for the ensuing year take place. This programme was carried out, the report being exceedingly interesting and a spirit of great unanimity controlling the election of officers. We have the pleasure to announce the following well selected list of officers:

President—Charles F. Cook.
Vice President—W. H. Waggoner.
Recording Secretary—N. S. Bailey.
Corresponding Secretary—J. Harris O'Brien.
Treasurer—H. Y. Sitzer.

Executive Committee: John Mason Draper, Presbyterian Church; Clement Dale, Lutheran Church; R. F. Shaffer, M. E. Church; H. Roub, Baptist Church; John Brooks, African M. E. Church; D. S. Keller, Reformed Church.

After a pleasant exhortation by the president the association adjourned. Subsequently the chair appointed as a Devotional Committee Messrs. Fleming, Bailey and Duncan.

—Two car loads of young Indians, mostly from Dakota Territory, arrived from the west last week and were taken to Carlisle in a special train. They are to be instructed in the arts of peace, at the old barracks. The Indians who number about ninety, will be joined by others shortly. Thus it will be seen the government has immediately acted upon the advice of the REPUBLICAN, and has begun to remove the Indians east. Now if they will only take all the fighting Indians from the plains and remove them into the eastern towns and cities, and then buy supplies of meat and groceries for them from Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, opposite the REPUBLICAN office, they will confer the greatest favor and blessing upon them that they possibly could; and then there is nothing like Sechler's meat and groceries to make a man's name and make him famous for this reason: There is nothing that will make a man more contented than a good living, and men that are fed out of Sechler's store are sure of good living, for Sechler keeps nothing but the very best goods.

—To-morrow the Dominies will rejoice, and some bright young men and maidens more, for these will then realize the bliss of marriage, while those will smile a merry smile over the new deposit to Mrs. Dominie's credit. We refer to the wedding of Mr. Wesley Gephart to Miss Ellie Hayes, and of Mr. Richard Thomas to Miss Emma Sanderson, of Mill Hall. Begging pardon for what may seem premature congratulations, we trust that each occasion may inaugurate for the good couple a series of delightful winter pleasures, whose fulness shall in purity, peace and love flow on through the life that now is and that which is to come.

—Rev. Mr. Laurie being out of town the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was filled last Sabbath by Rev. Dr. S. T. Wilson, formerly of Elmira, and now of Hollidaysburg. A large attendance in the morning and the usual slim crowd in the evening listened to two impressive sermons from the respective texts, "A good hope through grace" and "Hold fast your profession without wavering." Both were well developed and we hope took root in many a heart to its edification and salvation.

—Our thanks are due Philip Resides for a lot of celery plants. Mr. Resides attends the market and always has the best of vegetables for sale, and you can always rely upon their being good. A week or two ago he showed us a curiosity in the shape of a twin cabbage, or in other words, two good, large full heads of cabbage growing from one stalk, and evidently from one seed. Philip thinks that cabbage would be hard to beat, and we guess he is right.

—If you want the very best meat to be found in this town go to Sechler & Co's for it. They keep the best and sell the cheapest, for cash, is the verdict of all who buy there.

—To enumerate the miraculous cures wrought by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" would fill a volume. Its cures are marvelous. Price 25 cents.

—We are glad to note the return home of Miss Jennie Gebrett, who for several weeks has been visiting friends in Altoona.

—Mr. Will Aley, of Jacksonsville, is now seen in town not infrequently. Generally in the evening, too. William, explain.

—Harry Green, in Bush House block, next door to Sechler, keeps the "boss" cigars. Try them.

—Basket alpacas at Lyon & Co's for 7 cents per yard.

—Gents linen collars at Lyon & Co's for 8 cents.

Sudden Death.

—Again, like lightning, sharp and sudden death has struck a home wherein he seems to love to smile—we mean the family of the Manns. All, no doubt, remember the train of disasters that has carried one after another of these good citizens to their long home, till scarce a family circle of them remains unbroken. Thistime the surprised and taken is a young gentleman—Chas. M. Mann, who was but 25 years old, and a son of Wm. Mann, Jr.

Concerning his death little is as yet definitely known. It occurred on Monday morning at his home, at the Axe Factory, near Lewistown, and was occasioned by a fever which suddenly settled on his brain. Quite a company of friends and relatives left town to attend the funeral, which takes place to-day.—Mr. Charles Mann is a brother of our townsman, Mr. Fearon Mann, who only a little while since was called home on a similar errand, and for whom we entertain, in this affliction, much sympathy.

—Last Monday David Baldrige was in Milesburg, and being a little full, he became hilarious and shouted lustily for Grant and the Republican party. His patriotism was restrained by two men, who claimed to be officers of the law and told him it was contrary to the Constitution of the United States to shout for Grant.—David did not see it, but shouted the louder, so they arrested him and took his whiskey from him, and, on pretense of destroying it, went behind the fence and drank it, and soon became gloriously drunk. Mr. Baldrige asserts that these men were Democrats, if so it is no wonder they think it against the constitution to shout for Grant, for to all present appearances Grant is to be the man to lay them out in 1880.

—Last Saturday while Judge Orvis was delivering the charge to the Pruner-Houtz jury a messenger came into the court and called for Mr. Wm. Adams, one of the jury. By the consent of Messrs. Wallace and Jenks Mr. A. was excused and the case went on before eleven jurors. Even since prove that Mr. A. was called to the death-bed of his wife, who, having lingered a long time with consumption, died last Sabbath morning at the dawn. Mrs. Adams was originally from Philadelphia but lived a long while in Philipsburg. She was a fond wife and mother, and we are told a Christian. A group of little ones survive her. The funeral took place yesterday from her residence at Milesburg.

—Mrs. Maria Reiss, of Lower Saucon township, Northumberland county, who is 107 years of age, visited Easton a few days ago for the first time in 102 years. Ever since Sechler & Co. have been in business this aged female has been their customer. This accounts for her length of days, if she continues trading at this place we have no doubt she will live forever.

—We see by the *Vigilant*, published at Cassopolis, Michigan, that Dr. F. P. Hoy, of this place, has concluded to locate there. We also notice an account of a successful operation in a case of Talus Equines, which had been of long standing. His success in this operation influenced him in a measure to locate there. We hope he will always meet with success.

—Mrs. Crawford, a sister of ex-Senator Kelley, of Oregon, in company with her daughter and grand-daughter, are visiting Mr. Jas. C. Boal and other friends at Centre Hall. Mrs. Crawford is a native of this county, but has not lived here for forty years, and we understand this is her first visit in all this time. Her present home is in Venango county.

—One of the engines on our B. E. trains carries a cracked bell. In the din and rattle about them it may not annoy the engineer, but it has a most grating sound on the average ear. They say it is a new bell, too, but we hope it may be soon replaced by one more in keeping with the thoroughly furnished style of the Penna. railroad.

—Our street commissioner, Mr. Shaughency, has been doing some much needed work on our streets. The crossing from Mr. Wagner's house to Mr. Thos. Reynolds', the sewer by Ed. Smith's corner and patching on High street speak for his energy and faithfulness.

—Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, of Aaronsburg, preached his farewell sermon in the Reform Church, of that place last Sunday. We understand that he leaves many warm friends behind. He is going to Emporia, Kansas, to engage in mission work.

—R. H. Duncan, of the firm of Duncan & Son, at Spring Mills, was in Philadelphia last week buying a winter stock of goods.

—Mrs. Cornelius Griffey died at Stormstown, last Wednesday, October 15, and was buried there.

—Up on the hill top, above the rocks and over the clear waters of Spring Creek, Mr. D. G. Bush is building an observatory. It may be a school-room or a play-house. We have taken it for an observatory, and suppose it is for the children mainly. The structure is frame on stone foundation, is an octagon, we believe—at least has many sides—and is full of windows. The location must furnish cool breezes and retirement, while the varied scenery about must invest it with a sweet restfulness whose quiet were most refreshing. The boys will have a good time here and the many young visitors to Mr. B's home will, no doubt, nestled in its seclusion, while many a gay and happy hour away. November winds will soon blow through, and dead leaves around it, but we fancy some day vines will clamber up the sides, roses bloom around and the sweet forget-me-nots of happy hearts invest the very walls with "the fragrance that nothing in time can destroy." We hope it may realize Mr. B's expectation.

—The great ejection case is over. It was long and tedious, yet many of our citizens attended sessions of its trial, especially those in which the case was finally presented to the jury. This was in the main done by Messrs. Wallace and Jenks. We regret not having heard the former gentleman, but are happy remembering the manner and thought of the latter. Mr. Jenks' argument, however, failed; the jury, after a clear charge by Judge Orvis, returned on Saturday night, at ten o'clock, a verdict for the defendants. What further course the case will take we do not know.

—The Jacob Hoy farm, situated near the Bear's Jaw Gap, on the road leading from Howard to Jacksonsville, was sold last Friday at public auction to Wm. Lucas, of Howard. We hear that Mr. Jacob Macaulay was a prominent bidder and regret his disappointment. With "the mansion" of this estate many a quaint tradition is associated—aye, and more.

—"Audi," whose style of writing seems to bespeak his reliability, endorses heartily, in last week's *Democrat*, Dr. Fowler's coming lecture, "Great Men and their Deeds." Scold does Bellefonte invite a man of Dr. F's stamp to her rostrums, and we hope that particularly every young person, who can, will go and hear and learn.

—Last year the commissioners built a new bridge over the Bald Eagle Creek at Port Matilda. Now, we understand they are going to tear away this bridge and replace it with one of iron. Is it possible that a wooden bridge will only last one year, or are the commissioners anxious to give some favorite a job?

—The time of Dr. Fowler's lecture has been changed from October 23rd to Friday evening, Oct. 31st. Do not fail to hear him. He will thrill you with his eloquence, and convulse you with laughter by his humor. Secure your tickets and seats in time at Blair's.

—On Sunday before the late agricultural fair a little daughter of Jas. Zimmerman, in journeying from Milesburg to Mann's Axe Factory, lost one of her shoes, nearly new. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at, or sending it to this office.

—The Women's Temperance Prayer-meeting meets every Tuesday evening, at the Logan Hose house, on Howard street. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend, especially the young men of our town and vicinity.

—The next stated meeting of the Huntingdon Presbytery will be held, we are happy to say, in Bellefonte. This body has not met here for some years, and its coming will, no doubt, please our good Presbyterian friends.

—Sechler & Co. are selling sweet potatoes for 20 cents a peck. They sell everything else proportionately low. If you want good groceries at a very low figure, Sechler's is the place to get them.

—Buy the new Susquehanna Cook Stove; for they have a reversible top and are the heaviest stove in the market. H. K. Hicks is the sole agent.

—Go to Harry Green if you want to get the very best cigar to be found in the this town or county.

—Almeria white grapes 20 cents a pound at Wilson's, corner Allegheny and Bishop streets.

—Lawrence L. Brown has reduced the retail selling price of anthracite coal.

—Horace Elders, of Half Moon, was blest with a boy last Wednesday.

—Best muslins at Lyon & Co's for 6 1/2 and 7 cents per yard.

—Canton flannels at Lyon & Co's for 6 cents per yard.

—Notwithstanding the late rise in prices and the fact that almost every merchantable commodity is bringing from 25 to 100 per cent. more than it did three months ago, I have determined to make a *large reduction* in the retail price of anthracite coal. At the reduced figures it is *equal* in economy with coke or any other fuel, and is certainly *superior* and much more satisfactory to handle when used for family purposes. I buy the best quality of Wilkesbarre Coal and *guarantee* that it will be carefully screened and correctly weighed.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

—Notice! Farmers wishing to buy good wagons will do well by calling on Bond Valentine, who can give them good bargains, having secured the agency of Tudebaker Bros. for the South Bend wagon, which can not be surpassed. Call and see prices.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolsens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*
214 MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—When you want first-class stoves of any kind, ask for Spear's. They have the only Genuine Anti-clinker Grates. Beware of imitations, or you may be called upon to pay royalties.
H. K. Hicks.

—Fine yard-wide Cashmeres for 20 cents a yard at Lyon & Co's.

—Best horse powder's only 15 cents at Green's Drug Store.

—A splendid winter suit at Lyon & Co's for \$3.90.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco, vol 11-5-1y

Get this out and hand it to your neighbor BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE. Established 8 years ago at Green Springs, Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of Diabetes, Dysuria, Gravel, and all forms of Kidney and Bladder Diseases. To be convinced, come or send for a circular and sworn testimony.
J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SMITH, Trustees. 11-15-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
Over the hills and the valleys,
The glad story tell.
Of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alinger, Bowley & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

STERE-INGRAM—On the 3d of October, 1879, by Rev. J. Zeigler, Mr. Eli Stere to Miss Harriet J. Ingram, both of Union township, Centre Co., Pa.

STERE-BLAIR—On Oct. 17th, by the same, Mr. J. V. Stere to Miss Susan E. Blair, both of Union township.

ALTER-NICHOLAS—On 2nd inst., by Rev. W. H. Fischer, Mr. Wm. H. Alter, of Zion, with Miss Mary E. Nicholas of Rockton.

DIED.

FARNER—On the 17th inst., at Centre Hall, Mr. Samuel Farnar, aged 41 years, 10 months and 8 days.

MILLER—On 18th inst., at Pleasant Gap, Joseph Miller, aged 68 years and 7 months.
(Alfida Co. papers please copy.)

The Market.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 21, 1879.
GRAIN.

At Philadelphia wheat was in demand, but prices were low. Pennsylvania's red at \$1.47 1/2; southern red at \$1.47; Pennsylvania and southern white at \$1.47 1/2; southern white at \$1.47 1/2. Corn was in demand, but prices were low. Small sales at 50c for the bush. Corn was lower; 25,000 bushels sold, in lots at 46c for white and yellow. Oats were higher. About 9,000 bushels sold at 35c for white, and 41c for mixed.

At Bellefonte the demand for wheat has been exceedingly firm and prices have advanced from ten to fifteen cents per bushel, notwithstanding a reaction has taken place in the east. The fact is there is no wheat in Centre county for shipment; which will compel buyers, especially millers, to pay 3 1/2 cents.

Flour has advanced a correspond with wheat, which is quoted at \$6.75 to 7.00 per barrel.

SEED.—At Philadelphia clover seed is in demand at an advance; two bags sold at 30c per bush. Flaxseed is quoted at \$1.36. Timothy is quoted at \$2.50 per bushel.

By Telegraph.—At Detroit cloverseed was neglected; prime nominal at \$2.40; choice at \$2.60. At Chicago timothy seed was steady at \$2.05 1/2 c.

At Toledo—Cloverseed—Prime at \$5; No. 2, 4.60.

QUOTATIONS.—Whitewheat per bushel.....\$1.25
Red wheat.....1.25
Rye per bushel......50
Corn, cob......40
Corn, shelled......50
Oats new......30
Cloverseed.....\$3.75
Flour, retail, per barrel.....5.00
Flour, wholesale.....5.00

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, choice timothy, per ton.....\$10.00
Hay, mixed, per ton.....8.00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton.....6.50
Short straw per ton.....5.00

PLASTER.—Cayuga, ground, per ton.....\$ 9.00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton.....10.00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.
Apples, dried, per pound.....10
Chestnuts, dried, per pound, seeded.....8
Beans per quart......5
Fresh butter per pound.....15
Chickens per pound......6
Cheese per pound......15
Country hams per pound......8
Hams, sugar cured......12
Bacon......12
Lard per pound......6
Eggs per doz......12
Potatoes per bushel......25
Dried beef......25
Wilson's pressed beef per pound......25
Canned tomatoes per can.....12
Lemons per doz......12
Dried sweet corn per bushel......12
Small Onions per quart......12